The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, 1887. PRICE FIVE CENTS

SPECIAL SALE

SATURDAY

—OF—

SUN SHADES

AND

SILK UMBRELLAS!

All new goods. Will be sold at special

LOW PRICES!

GEORGE DEWALD & CO.

Cor. Calhoun & Columbia

ALL VIOLENT.

Two Prominent Citizens of Harper, Kansas, Meet Quick Deaths.

HARPER, Kan., Jun 4.—This morning two of the most prominent and respected citizens were found dead. About 6 o'clock this morning, Hon. Geo. L. Thompson was found in an out-house at his residence with a forty-four calibre bull dog revolver in his hand and a bullet hole through his head. His wife heard the report of the revolver and called a neighbor, but Thompson was dead before reaching him.

A report came also that A. W. Skinner had been suffocated in the gas vault of the opera house, and a few minutes later his dead body was carried out.

The Largest Bass.

Chas. Aufrecht caught the largest bass at Rome City Thursday, for which a prize of $5 was offered by the Phoenix lodge K. of P. Charley is very generous and will serve the fish for free lunch this evening at his house of call, corner of Main and Harrison streets.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Indiana, local rains, stationary temperature.

Bee Hive.

68 & 64 Calhoun St. Corner Berry St.

M. FRANK AND CO.

OUR LIST OF

'DRIVES'

SPECIAL BARGAINS

MONDAY!

Continuing throughout the week.

100 SILK STRIPED PARASOLS.

Also in plain Satin,

AT $1.50 A PIECE.

Sold heretofore at $2.50. This shipment comes from a manufacturer whose stock was recently closed out at a great sacrifice.

300 PIECES LAWNS!

In new designs and styles,

At 4 Cents a Yard!

50 PIECES WHITE GOODS!

In stripes and plaids,

At 12 1-2 cts a Yard!

Positively Worth 30 Cents a Yard.

This line is, without doubt, the best bargain offered this season, and well worth the attention of the trade.

50 PIECES SATEENS!

Which will be placed on sale Tuesday morning,

AT 12½ CENTS A YARD.

These Sateens are clever imitations of the French goods and are extremely cheap.

Another shipment of those pretty

ORIENTAL FLOUNCINGS!

At 48c., 75c. and $1 a yard.

The best values obtainable.

M. FRANK AND CO.,

REV. L. W. MUNHALL

The Great Evangelist a Guest of Fort Wayne—His Engagements Here and a Sketch of His Remarkable Life and Extensive Travels.

Rev. L. W. Munhall, D. D., the great evangelist, arrived in the city at 1:30 this afternoon, from Toledo. He was accompanied by Professor Towner and wife, the singing evangelists.

Dr. Munhall has just closed a four weeks engagement at Toledo and conducted one of the most successful and memorable meetings in the history of that city. He is indeed a most remarkable man, of striking appearance. His perfectly shaped head is covered with a heavy growth of jet black hair, not yet silvered with gray. His moustache shades an expressive mouth and piercing eyes give his countenance unusual brightness.

Nature lavished her choicest gifts on him. Words fall from his lips with the ease that water pubbles from a mountain spring. His manner is grace itself and then his scholarly attainments, his travels, his vast experience and a heart overflowing with good will towards mankind admirably fit him for the evangelistic work to which he devotes his life.

While at Toledo Dr. Munhall was interviewed by a *Bee* reporter. He said: "Well, sir, Zanesville, Ohio, is my birthplace. But when I was but nine years of age, I, with my parents, removed to Cincinnati, where I resided until 1860, when I went to Indianapolis. While in Cincinnati I studied medicine under President Baker, of Marine college. But when I had finished the ssudy of this branch of science and was prepared to commence its practice, I became displeased with it, and concluded to abandon it. I then began the practice of dentistry, and in this vocation I was engaged for fully ten years.

"Was I in the war? All through it At the outbreak of the war I enlisted in the 39th Ohio. But then it was mere child's play. I afterwards entered the 79th Indiana, and with this regiment I remained during the whole period in which our nation was involved in that struggle for the freedom of her slaves.

"By the way, I see in the *Bee*, that great preparations are being made for the unveiling of the monument to General James B. Steedmen, on May 26. Well, I knew him. I was in Chickamauga with him. How well I remember that day! It seems as if I once more am viewing the battle. How vividly I can see the grand old hero as he led that furious charge which has since gained for him, and justly too, for he earned it, so much renown. We were in reserve while he was charging, but we saw it all, and afterwards were sent forward ourselves. I also saw General Steedman at Nashville.

"What rank did I hold in my regiment? I was almost a boy when we went out and was a color bearer, but before the war closed I was made adjutant of my regiment for meritorious service."

"Doctor," interjected the *Bee*, have you not been an extensive traveler?"

"I have been in every state of the Union except Arkansas, and in every territory save Alaska, and the Indian territory. I have been in Mexico and the Canadas. I have been in every city of the United States, and in all of the principal cities of the Old World. And, by the way, three years ago to-day I was in Alexandria, Egypt. In May of '84, I sailed from Naples, in Italy, and crossed the Mediterranean Sea, landing at Alexandria. But we didn't remain there long; there was nothing attractive about the place, for it was almost in ruins, not having recovered from the disastrous results of the British bombardment. Thence we went to the Pyramids at Giseh, and from there to Memphis by camels. We also made excursions on the Great Sahara Desert."

For some time did the evangelist talk thus, telling of his wonderful—truly wonderful for their extensiveness—travels. Interspersed with bright anecdote, pleasing story, hearty jest, and told as only Dr. Muhnall can tell them, the tale, of a portion only, of his travels, formed one of the most interesting and instructive lectures imaginable. It certainly seems that the doctor has been everywhere, all over. On land and sea has he pursued his travels, and scarcely a place can be mentioned but he has been there, or can tell something about it. All over Europe, in Africa, in Asia, over much—or more properly—nearly all of North America, and portions of Central and South America he has traveled, and he certainly ranks with the well-known explorers and travelers of this and other days.

"Once I," continued he, "with my wife and children, started to make a trip around the world. We had purchased our tickets to Sidney, Australia, from San Francisco, and from there we intended to go to Japan, thence to China, to India, and by way of the continent and England, we would reach the Atlantic and return home. But just as we were about to sail, certain unavoidable causes prevented our going. This would be a nice trip, wouldn't it? And I'll make it yet, some day, too."

"How long have you been engaged, doctor, in revival work?" queried the scribe.

"Well," replied he, "I have devoted my entire time to it for eleven years. For ten years I was state secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Indiana."

"Where do you go from here?"

"To Boston. I should rest some before I go, though. I have now, for thirty-one consecutive weeks, spoken twice every day. How do I maintain my health under such a strain? Simply a ground hog case, got to do it. But I'm heathy, and always have been. Never knew a day of illness in my life. I am temperate, and always take good care of myself. In August I shall go to Lakeside, for I conduct the camp meeting there. I usually spend my summers near salt water. I am very fond of boating, fishing and bathing. This will be my first summer by fresh water."

"In September I will probably go to Toronto. I was thinking, though, of going to England in the fall, to conduct meetings there. This, however, I have not definitely decided upon."

"Is my home at present in Indianapolis? No. Last August we removed to Philadelphia."

Of course, the visit of this distinguished divine will be hailed with delight in Fort Wayne. He comes especially to officiate at the laying of the corner stone of the handsome Y. M. C. A., building on Calhoun street, but, as he says, he is never idle, and with his consent a number of engagements have been assigned him. That all may profit by and enjoy his visit THE SENTINEL correctly gives his appointments below:

Rev. Dr. Munhall preaches this evening at 7:45 at the First Presbyterian church.

To-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10:30 he will preach at the Princess rink.

To-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock he will preach to men only at the Princess, admission being only by ticket.

To-morrow evening at 7:45 o'clock, he will preach a general sermon at the Princess rink.

Next Monday, at 9:30 a. m., Dr. Munhall will officiate at the corner stone laying of the new Y. M. C. A. building, on Calhoun street.

To all of these religious gatherings the eloquent revivalist will attract great throngs and preach to them in his matchless way the word of salvation and life.

NOTES.

Read Talmage's sermon.

Don't fail to hear Dr. Munhall at the Princess, to-morrow.

Professor Towner, the great singer, will be at all the Munhall meetings.

Trinity M. E. church, north side, Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. No services.

Trinity Episcopal church. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. All cordially invited.

There will be no service in the First Presbyterian church to-morrow. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

No preaching at the U. B. church tomorrow on account of the union Y. M. C. A. services at the Rink.

There will be no preaching service in the Second Presbyterian church to-morrow. Sabbath school service at 2:30 p. m., as usual.

To-morrow evening there will be preaching in the brick school house in the east end, by M. E. Cooper, pastor. Sunday school at 2:30.

A union memorial service was held in New Haven last Sabbath and was largely attended. The sermon was preached by Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor of the M. E. church.

Pastor Northrop, after an absence of ten days will be in his pulpit at the Baptist church to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. Come and hear the Gospel. No services in the evening.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Dawson and Harrison streets. Preaching at 7:45 p. m. Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m. No services in the forenoon. C. H. Wilkinson, pastor.

Services at the Church of God, corner Hoagland avenue and Dewald street, Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:45. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. All are invited. W. W. Lovett, pastor.

At the Third Presbyterian church tomorrow morning at 10:30, regular service. Theme, "Look Upon the Field." This church will assemble in the evening with the sister churches. David Kennedy, pastor.

Christian church, corner Jefferson and Griffith. On account of the union services at the rink the Lord's Supper will be administered at 3 p. m. instead of 10:30 a. m. All Christians, whether strangers or citizens are invited to attend and commune with us.

At the Wayne St. M. E. church there will be preaching to-morrow at 10:30 by the pastor Rev. F. G. Browne. Subject "The Unsealed Fountain." At the close of this service the ordinance of baptism will be administered to a number of probationers. Sunday school at 2 o'clock. No services at night.

DR. WALKER.

He Refuses to Compromise His Infringement Suit Against Logansport.

The Logansport *Pharas* says: "The Walker claim for infringement of patents by the fire department promises to give the city an inevitable law suit. Mayor Nelson attempted to secure the co-operation of several outside cities in fighting the claim, but failed in his purpose. He then advised, rather than fight the case alone and single handed, that the council compromise by paying Walker $1,000 instead of the $1,800 originally demanded. The council thereupon referred the whole matter to the fire committee and mayor with power to act. These gentlemen have been negotiating with Walker for several days, but he has signally refused to furnish the city with a perfect and safe indemnity bond to protect it in the future. The result is that negotiations have now ceased, and Walker will probably sue the city in the courts."

Dr. Walker has a similar suit against Fort Wayne.

Waters-Rudisill.

On Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Rudisill, in Perry township occurred the marriage of their daughter, Della, and Mr. John S. Waters, of Washington township. The immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties were the only ones present, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Woolpert, of the Huntertown circuit. The happy couple will at once go to housekeeping, Mr. Waters having previously fitted up a household to receive his bride. THE SENTINEL, with their legion of friends, extend congratulations, and wishes them a life of happiness and prosperity.

Honoring Gladstone in Wales.

LONDON, June 4.—A monster procession in honor of Mr. Gladstone was held at Swansea, Wales, to-day. Mr. Gladstone with the prominent liberals of Wales occupied a special stand from which he reviewed the parade. One hundred thousand Welshmen wearing rossettes and bearing banners and accompained by numerous bands marched past the stand. A contigent from Pont-y-Pridd headed the line. Cannons were fired and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

A HUMAN FIEND.

He Kills His Wife, Disembowels a Farmer and Then Cuts His Own Throat.

Owosso, Mich., June 4.—Alexander Holmes, a farmer residing near this place, had a housekeeper who was recently married to Dan Fulton, much to Holmes' dissatisfaction. Holmes ordered Fulton to discontinue his visits to the house, at which Fulton became enraged and having loaded himself with whiskey, went to Holmes' house. There he attacked Mrs. Fulton with a knife cutting her head completely off. Then turning his attention to Holmes he stabbed him seven times, disemboweling him. Later he was found in the woods with his own throat cut, but still alive. He has been lodged in jail.

THE STALLION CASE.

Judge Gresham Disagrees with the Pompous Judge Woods.

The opinion of Judge Gresham in what is known as the "stallion case" was filed yesterday, in which he sets aside the rulings of Judge Woods and holds that the stallions involved in these proceedings, and which are now in charge of Collector Kuhn, were imported for speculation purposes, and are, therefore, subject to an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. The case will now be tred on its merits, and, if favorable to the government in the submission of facts, will result in the confiscation of the animals, which are valued at $20,000. Albert and Wesley Fanson, of Toronto, Canada, are the real owners of the animals, and they were admitted free of duty on the affidavits of Henry Prince and Scott Galloway, of Dekalb county, and filed with the collector at Port Huron, in which they allege that they were the owners, and that the animals were imported for breeding purposes. Judge Gresham finds that they were not the owners, and that the other allegation is also untrue.

A BIG LIST.

How the Grim Reaper Worked a Harvest in the Field of Death This Week.

The following deaths have been recorded by the city undertakers since last Saturday:

Herman Hecke, aged 52 years, dropsy.
Charles Eilert, 89 years, old age.
Fred Uppmeyer, 51 years, accident.
Mary Gibney, 41 years, consumption.
Patrick J. Owens, 32 years, consumption.
Child of Sarah J. Gunter, 2 months, drowned.
Joseph Schranz, 20 years, consumption.
Josephine Hazzard, 15 months, cancer.
William Wilkins, 32 years, rupture of blood vessel.
Frank X. Koester, 33 years, consumption.
Samuel Shryock, 79 years, old age.
Lottie Ehrman, 5 years, membranous croup.
Phillip Foellinger, 35 years, consumption.
Minnie N. Robienett, 8 years, scarlet fever.
Louis Brockmeyer, 11 years, typhoid fever.
Anastasia Birk, 58 years, heart disease.
Mary Tielker, 38 years, rupture of blood vessel.

Areated lemonade, 5 cents a glass.
Loesch's Drug Store,
Cor. Barr and Wayne streets.

Reducing Railroad Rates.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company have determined to reduce their rates between this city, Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Areated lemonade, a cool and refreshing drink, for 5 cents, at
Loesch's Drug Store,
Cor. Barr and Wayne streets.

Crushed strawberry, vanilla lemon and chocolate ice cream, best quality down to $1.50 per gallon, 40c. a quart. Delivered to any part of the city. Socials and festivals $1.25 per gallon at
H. H. BARGUS,
116 Calhoun street.

Areated lemonade 5 cents a glass.
Loesch's Drug Store,
Cor. Barr and Wayne streets.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Wheat, stronger. Corn, irregular, 38½c. Oats, steady, at 25½c. Rye 54c. Barley, none. Prime timothy, $1 80@1 82. Flaxseed $1 15. Whisky, $1 10. Pork, steady, unchanged. Lard, steady, at $6 66½. Eggs, higher, at 15½@16c. Coffee, nominal, at 23½@24; others unchanged.

CHOICE LOTS IN WILLIAMS ADDITION,

Near South Calhoun Street.

From $550 up. Small cash payment; long time on remainder if desired, with privilege of making payments to stop interest at any time. These lots are near to Calhoun street, the main central thoroughfare of the city, where property always rents well, is quickly saleable and is especially desirable from its location, midway between the Wabash on the west and Pittsburg offices and shops on the east. Calhoun is Fort Wayne's great central street, destined to be fully occupied with stores, shops, etc.

For these standard lots inquire of any real estate agent in the city or at the main office corner of Clinton and Berry streets, opposite the new government building. 19-3t

THE SOCIAL SWIM.

A Prominent Wedding---Fort Wayne People in an Earthquake---Off for Europe—High Gossip of the Parlors.

Absolutely nothing at all, Mrs. Grundy will declare to you, Mr. Editor, in the way of society news of the week, yet high teas, progressive euchres, and the usual stray bits of gossip have held their own with unusual dilligence. The very sensible and quiet wedding of Miss Georgia Fleming and Mr. Will McKinnie was something of a surprise, and a disappointment as well, to their legion of friends, as from the popularity and high social standing of both the bride and groom a brilliant wedding was promised. The young lady's continued ill health demanded a more quiet affair, and the nuptials were celebrated at the bride's residence in the presence only of Mr. and Mrs. William Fleming, Dr. and Mrs. Dinnen, Mr. and Mrs. Tony Trentman and Miss Celeste Fleming. I am sure the kindest wishes of their many friends attend them. Mr. and Mrs. Orff have issued handsomely engraved invitations for the marriage of their daughter Louise to Mr. Albert Bond. This is another wedding long anticipated. I am told that the young lady has a handsomer trosseau than any of our former brides. Miss Josephine Edgerton returned home last week from Piqua, Ohio, where she assisted at the wedding of her neice, Miss Nellie. The affair was a quiet one on account of the recent sad bereavement of the family. I hear that the first news Mr. Harry Rumsey received of his father's death, was when cruising with his ship from Africa into the Mediterranean Sea. He landed in Italy and at Florence saw by the American papers' accounts of Lieutenant Rumsey's heroic death. Shortly after letters were handed him conveying the same sad tidings. Mrs. Dr. Morris, nee Grace Edgerton, writes a vivid description of the recent earthquake in Arizona, where they now reside. They did not realize what wasa otually occurring, but thought the house was falling, the upheaval was so violent and hastened to remove Mrs. Morris, senior, without the tottering wall. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Dawson, who are not for from there, also were much terrified. Mr. Dawson was in the fields and not imagining the commotion was in the bowels of the earth, thought he was taken with vertigo. What a jolly country to live in to be sure. Miss Anna Hanna gave a very handsome reception Wednesday afternoon. The event was in compliment to Miss Carnahan's guest. Mrs. P. B. Colerick entertained also Friday evening. About fifty of her friends enjoyed the fascinations of progressive euchre. Tuesday evening, of next week, Miss Mecca Hoagland entertains. The annual flitting soon begins. Miss Mattie Withers closes her studio July 1. She goes to Chicago and a trip west on a two months vacation. Upon her return she will open a studio in another part of the city. Miss Charie Graves contemplates a trip to Europe this summer. She will make Germany her objective point, and there study art. Mrs. C. D. Law leaves July 1st for Ocean Grove to remain until October. Mrs. Henry Olds and Mrs. Charles McCulloch will spend the summer at Bear Lake. Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch left today for a three days sojourn at Niagara Falls. By the way, Mrs. McCulloch will have as her guests this summer two handsome young ladies from the east. Miss Louise Horton is enthusiastically discussing Petoskey, where she anticipates a gay month in August. Mrs. Calvin Reimen is delighted with her California home. Should they remain during the winter, Miss Ollie Falls will visit them. Mrs. Jesse L. Williams has returned from Princeton much benefitted in health. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, of Columbus, Ohio, were her guests last week. Mrs. Murray Hartnett goes to housekeeping in a cozy little cottage on East Main street next week. The handsome new residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Barrows is near completion. They take possession in a fortnight. Miss Hattie Angell goes to Chicago next week, and there is a merry jingle of wedding bells in my ear as I write this item. Speaking of weddings, the approaching nuptials of the daughter of an ex-federal officer and a young lawyer of Columbia City is positively announced by their friends.

"SHE."

BEECHER'S PARISHIONERS.

They Want a Preacher Like the Dead Divine.

NEW YORK CITY, June 4.—The question of Henry Ward Beecher's successor as pastor of the Plymouth church was discussed at some length last evening at a business meeting of the church, held after the usual Friday night prayer meeting. Prof. Raymond suggested that a committee should be appointed to consider the subject of permanent supply for the pulpit and report sometime next fall. This did not suit the views of some and a motion was made to leave the whole matter in the hands of the advisory committee.

Mr. Thomas G. Sherman said: "We should never take a step toward asking any one to condone our offense of having that great and best man for our pastor. We don't want to go back with Jonah into the belly of a whale, and we want no man, however eloquent, who represents ideas not of Mr. Beecher's school. I trust we shall call a man who will be faithful in preaching a gospel of love, not fear of God."

Areated lemonade, a cool and refreshing drink, for 5 cents, at
Loesch's Drug Store,
Cor. Barr and Wayne streets.

Dr. Munhall on Dancing.

Dr. Munhall, in the preliminary meeting at Toledo Thursday night, replied to a note he had received, "What will you do with the Bible statement, there is a time to dance." The doctor said that statement was true. In the same connection, it stated there was a time to kill, but that was not a license for the writer to go out and kill his neighbor. Miriam, Moses' sister, danced before the Lord, so did David, but they danced alone, and did not engage in the freaks called dancing to-day. The dancing of Miriam and David would not be very popular to-day. Dancing had never proved the best thing—there was always mischief connected with it. Take the case of Jepthah's daughter. Go on further and see the result of dancing in the case of John the Baptist, when his head was brought in on a charger. The Bible statement never was intended to be authority for the mixed dancing indulged in to-day."

"Pay as You go" Life Insurance.

[From the World May 22, 1887.]

In these days any business man who does not insure his stock and his place of business is looked upon as lacking ordinary common sense; it is simply the part of business prudence to protect one's capital by means of insurance, but no firm of fire insurance provides a remedy for that immediate depletion of the capital to any business firm which frequently follows upon the death of any one of the partners in such firm. It is more than likely that the idea of business men insuring their own and each other's lives for the benefit and the protection of the capital of the mercantile firms with which they are connected, would long ago have been very generally adopted had it been possible, as it to-day, to secure life insurance in the same manner as fire insurance, that is, upon a renewable system of premiums adjusted each year to the actual cost of such insurance. The trouble all along has been that life insurance has been presented less as an insurance plain and simple than as a form of investment.

The business man who is asked to insure his store in some fire insurance company which charges higher rates than the cost of such insurance, would laugh at the suggestion, and his laugh would be the louder were he told that the reason he should pay this exorbitant price was because by so doing he would be increasing the profits of such fire insurance company and would himself, as a policyholder, eventually be given a share in such profits. "Ah, but my friend," he would say to the underwriter making such proposition' "I am not in the fire insurance business. I don't doubt your fire insurance company is making money, but I have neither capital nor inclination to run more than one business at a time. A customer comes to my store and buys one hundred barrels of flour. I sell the flour at the lowest price. I do not say to him, 'I'm going to charge you about one-third more than the flour is worth, for in that way I'll increase my profits and at some future time, when you come to buy some more flour, I'll give you a rebate of what I conceive to be your share of the profits of my business. If I was to make a proposition of that sort the customer would think me crazy."

Crazy indeed! But that is very much the system upon which the life insurance business is conducted by level premium companies, and that is the system which Mr. Sheppard Homans showed the absurdity of by the establishment of the highly prosperous Provident Savings Life Assurance Society at its new offices in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway. This company, of which Mr. Homans is President and Acturay, has eliminated the investment feature of life insurance entirely from its methods. It does a perfectly safe life insurance business on the principle of "pay as you go and get what you pay for." Having no necessity to pile up large accumulations in order to provide the premium reserve required by the more expensive level premium contracts, this company is able to furnish complete life insurance at about one-third the rates of the older companies, and is destined to become very popular among mercantile firms for the purposes mentioned at the outset of this article.

Having in our official capacity as members of the Plymouth Hospital committee been asked to test and prove the effectiveness of many different articles to be used as disinfectants in sickrooms and as preventatives of infectious fevers, report that Darbys Prophylactic Fluid has been thoroughly tested during the recent Typhoid epidemic in this place. It proved most efficacious in staying the spread of the fever.

F. H. ARMSTRONG, S. M. DAVENPORT,
J. A. OPP, O. M. LANCE,
THOS. KERR, JAMES LEE, JR.

Don't forget that the Young Men and Ladies' society of St. John's Lutheran church will give their annual excursion to Rome City, on Wednesday, June 15th. A good time will be had.

Notice I. O. O. F.

All members of the Harmony Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F. and sojourning brethren, are requested to meet at their hall on Sunday June 5, at 1 o'clock p. m., sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother William Wilkens.

HENRY SWEER, N. G.
J. A. WALTERS, Rec. Sec.

200 tickets have already been sold for the big excursion to Rome City, on Wednesday, June 15th, given by the Young Men and Ladies' society of St. John's Lutheran church.

Excursion to Gas Fields via the Nickel Plate.

The N. Y., C. & St. L. Ry., will sell round trip tickets to Fostoria, Arcadia or Stuartville on June 8, 9 and 10, thus enabling those who wish to visit any part of the great natural gas territory of Ohio. The rate will be one fare for the round trip and tickets good to return up to and including June 13. 3-5t

New wash goods in sateens, batistes, lawns, crepe cloth, ginghams, crinkles, zephyr cloth at the very lowest prices.

Summer underwear for ladies, gents and children in large variety.

STEWART & HAHN,
2t The Boston Store.

Smoke the Don Carlos Cigar. 23-2w

Dr. Rauch has opened an office at 48 Harrison street, Ninde's block, where he will pay special attention to the treatment of chronic diseases and diseases of women and children.

WM. A. WHEELER.

The Ex-Vice President Dies at His Home This Morning—A Brief Sketch of His Life.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 4.—Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler died at his home in Malone at 10:10 this morning. He remained in a comatose state during the night and passed peacefully away without a sign of recognition of those about him.

William Almon Wheeler, nineteenth vice-president of the United States, was born at Malone, N. Y., in 1819. He began the practice of law in his native town, and in 1846 was elected district attorney for the county. He was a member of the state assembly in 1849 and 1850, and in 1859 and 1860 of the state senate, where he was chosen president *pro tempore*. He was cashier of the Malone bank from 1851 to 1865. In 1860 he was elected to congress. In 1867 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, of which he became president. In 1868 he was again elected to congress, where he continued till 1876, when he was elected vice-president. Mr. Wheeler has acted with the republican party since its organization, and was previously a whig.

ONE MORE GOING.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 4.—General James S. Speed, who was attorney general under President Lincoln is dangerously ill at his home in this county. His family and physicians state he can live but a few days longer. He is almost eighty years of age and is gradually sinking from mere exhaustion.

Strawberries Down.

Choice Strawberries quart 10c.
Messina lemons per dozen, 20c.
Sweet oranges per dozen, 15.
Ripe pineapples, each 20c.

FRUIT HOUSE.

VALUE RECEIVED!

Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, worked button holes, for

$1.00

Ladies' French Dongola Kid Button Shoes. They are beauties. For style, finish and wear they have no superior.

$2.50

A saving of from 50 cents to $1 on every pair of ladies' fine shoes.

BANKRUPT SHOE STORE,

REDLICH BROS, Proprietors.

Boston T Store.

Fresh home strawberries daily.
Spring chickens dressed to order.
Home grown vegetables every morning.
Bananas, oranges and all kinds of fruits.
Boneless chicken and turkey.
Deviled meats, ham, chicken, tongue &c.
Chase and samborn coffees.
Goods delivered to any part of the city.
Prompt attention given to orders by telephone No. 152.

A. J. DITTO & CO.
20 W. Berry St.

Baby Carriages.

We are closing out our entire stock of 100 styles at prices no one can touch. Call and get a bargain. Bird cages, baskets, satchels, soaps, albums, cups saucers, fancy china ware, base balls, hammocks, pocket knives, sewing stands, toys and fancy goods, at prices that cannot be beaten.

James M. Kane.

24 Calhoun street. Fort Wayne Ind.

Daily Sentinel

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1887

ELEGANT ATTIRE.

Stylish Adornments of the Feminine Form Divine.

LATEST DECREES OF FASHION.

What to Wear, and How to Wear It—Styles in Costumes, Hats, Bonnets, Etc., Etc.

Brides and Bridesmaids.

Rich satin and faille Francaise of a delicate ivory tint, says *Demorest's Magazine*, are the preferred materials for fashionable bridal dresses, made with extreme simplicity, the train long and usually untrimmed, the corsage high, with the neck cut out square or in V-shape, and elbow sleeves. Handsome lace, point or Duchesse, and pearl-beaded tulle are used for ornamenting the front and sides of the skirt, to which the garniture is principally confined. The foot of the skirt in front is finished with a full ruching, sometimes of tulle, through which loops of satin or moire ribbon are interspersed, or of lace or the dress material, and sometimes the French fashion is followed of using a garland of orange blossoms set in lace.

A notable bridal dress is of rich ivory satin, made in the style of the sixteenth century, with a long, perfectly plain court train, the front ornamented with three flounces of point lace, each headed by embroidery of pearls and silver, and the foot finished with a garland of orange blossoms. The pointed bodice is embroidered with pearls and silver and finished with a high Medici collar, similarly embroidered. Another is of ivory-white faille Francaise, with square, perfectly plain court train, the front draped with Duchesse lace, over a foot-ruching of tulle and satin loops, and the corsage cut square in the neck and trimmed with ruchings of tulle and ribbon and sprays of orange blossoms.

A bridal dress of white gros grain has a beaded tulle front, outlined by nodding plumes of white lilacs, and revers embroidered with pearl beads finish the square neck and ornament the elbow sleeves. Another toilet is of satin and faille Francaise in combination, the latter material used for the petticoat, the front of which is embroidered with silver, crystal and pearl beads, one side ornamented with a cascade of satin, from which depend sprays of lilies of the valley, and the other side almost covered with a Geek drapery sustained by a Marguerite pocket embroidered to match the tablier. The train is of satin, slightly pointed in shape, and falls over the petticoat. The corsage has the pointed front covered with embroidery like that on the tablier, and is completed by a unique monture of lilies of the valley, and quillings of satin.

Six is a favorite number of bridesmaids this season. At a recent wedding their dresses were of point d'esprit net, two heliotrope, two corn-color, and two rose-color, made over satin of the same shade; and each carried a basket of flowers similar in color to the dress. They wore charming capotes of point d'esprit lace like their dresses, trimmed with flowers matching those carried in the baskets. These dresses had short skirts, and the drapery was voluminous and sustained by flat bows of moire ribbon.

At another wedding the bridesmaids were all dressed alike, and had demi-train skirts of white crepe de Chine over white silk and pointed corsages of white moire antique, made severely plain, and completed by elbow sleeves. They wore short veils of tulle, and carried, by twos, bouquets of lilacs, apple blossoms, and daisies. At a wedding to take place very shortly there will be eight bridesmaids, who will all be dressed alike in white satin veiled with white point d'esprit, the skirts short and the drapery on one side—the side that will be visible as they walk in couples—held by a Marguerite pocket made of rosebuds, two pink, two yellow, two red, and two white, each finished by a matching fringe of smaller buds and sprays reaching almost to the foot of the skirt. They will carry handsome feather fans, the gift of the bride, and bouquets of roses matching their pockets, which will be presented by the bridegroom.

Ribbons for Bonnets.

Among the ribbons adapted for summer bonnets are handsome qualities in gauze and grenadine, bordered with a narrow satin stripe, and showing a tufted picot edge beyond. These come in all the new shades of yellow, ciel-blue, cream color, several lovely lilac shades, the pale chartreuse tint, and also in many rich dark colors. There are also many beautiful ribbons in basket-weave, and others showing gaily plaided designs, these specially adapted for producing the Persian so prominent in French millinery. The new Hernani ribbons are very beautiful. Some of these have plain, thick satin stripes in the same colors, and the very wide ones are unusually attractive. They come in all widths, from two and a half to ten inches.

How to Wear the Hair.

The back hair is now worn only medium high in a small soft coil or braided round and round, says *Harper's Bazar*. Very young ladies wear a very small Greek knot or braid extending out from the head, but this is a severe style, and is becoming only to well-[illegible] elderly women. The French twist is less fashionable than formerly; instead, the back hair is waved across and carried up easily—not too tightly—from the nape of the neck to the coil. The straight bang is convenient in warm weather, and will be worn again quite short, not covering more than half the forehead, as all dressing for the front hair now shows more of the forehead than formerly. The pointed or curved Russian bang is still popular. The newest fancy is to brush the short front hair up from the forehead, curving it slightly and letting it rest against the long hair back, which is puffed upward slightly, but without a roll or cushion underneath, and is drawn back to the coil without parting.

Pompadour Woolens.

There are many Pompadour patterns in the velvet-figured woolens which will be chosen for "dressy" costumes, where a display of color is not out of taste. Soft primrose-tinted woolens are cross-barred with chaudron velvet and striped with wide bands composed of the tiniest rosebuds. Other wools are brocaded with bands of silk in flower and leaf. There are other woolens figured with rectangular blocks of velvet and striped with bands composed of polka-dots of velvet, graduated in size and in the medley of bright colors and chine effect. These gay Pompadour woolens will be made into watering-place costumes in combinations with heavy laces and embroideries.

The Favorite Basque.

The basque with a long point in front, short on the hips, and having a narrow plaited postilion that sits up well in the back, is still the favorite style, as it is also an almost universally becoming one. In the newest models no darts appear on the outside; they are made in the lining, however, in the usual way, and the pliable outer material is stretched and molded to the figure over the fitted lining, which gives a bias effect to the lower parts of the fronts that is strikingly noticeable when the goods are striped or plaided, as so many of them are this season. Waists are made as long as the figure will permit, and are thoroughly boned so that even a suggestion of a wrinkle is avoided.

Gray the Leading Color.

It is predicted that gray will be a leading color during the spring and summer. This is a shade always popular with French women, and it is a color pre-eminently becoming to fair women with roseate complexions. Dark women can likewise wear gray with advantage. This color, like brown, is found almost universally becoming, if only pains be taken to select the shade that harmonizes best with the intended wearer's complexion. "Fender smoke" is now much worn, and, made up with panels of velvet striped with wine, blue, or Roman-red, it forms a tasteful and useful afternoon toilet, unobtrusive but elegant.

Stripes and Plaids.

The new Persian striped or Roman plaided goods in silk and wool, which are now exhibited, are strongly recommended to women who wish to remodel their own or their children's last year dresses with comparatively little outlay. Granting that these goods may seem a bit high-priced, it requires but three or four yards to transform a dark dress in monochrome into a bright, attractive costume, as mingling the gay-hued fabric with the plain trimmings on the skirt, with vest, collar, and cuffs of the former goods added to the bodice, quite changes the simple dress into a stylish costume suitable and appropriate for any ordinary occasion.

Birds and Feathers to the Rear.

In millinery garniture there promises to be a tidal-wave of French flowers which will send to the background the use of birds and feathers on summer hats and bonnets. Every sort of material that can be utilized will be seen in flowers and foliage, mosses, fruits, and tiny vegetables. These materials include plain and fancy velvets, plushes, changeable satins, crape, tinted-silk muslin, etamine, grenadine, and crape with transparent beads, diamond-dust, and metal powderings.

Late Fashionable Fads.

WRAPS grow shorter.

JET is not mourning unless it is dull.

ANTIQUE oak is the craze in furniture at the moment.

BLACK lace bonnets in cottage shape are preferred by elderly ladies.

THE correct furniture for a Queen-Anne cottage is of antique oak.

MOUSSELINES, delaines, and challies will be much worn this summer.

PLAIN and barred zephyrs are admirably combined in summer frocks.

YELLOW is the dash of bright color in millinery and accessories of the toilet.

THE wrap of the passing moment is a decoration, not a necessity, of the toilet.

A LITTLE jet is necessary in every dressy black toilet that is not mourning.

NEW Japanese fans come in fanciful forms, crescents, clover leaves, squares, and diamonds, hearts, spades, and clubs.

ALL the draperies of an elderly woman's dress should be full, and any appearance of scantiness of material must be studiously avoided.

NOTE and letter paper, to be fashionable, must be plain, cream-tinted, or white, of good quality, and not decorated even with a monogram.

AN ideal window drapery for a summer cottage on a green lawn is of pale blue for the sides and white or cream for the centers of the curtains. The material may be ruffled, [illegible]

THE LADIES.

A Highly Seasoned Pot-Pourri, Dished Up Especially for the Tender Sex.

FAIR WOMEN AND THEIR WAYS.

A Bit of Poetry, a Little Humor, and Some Solid Chunks of Useful Information.

Oh, for Shame!

The story is told of a Washington beauty who, wishing to be vaccinated, summoned the family physician. In response to the natural query whether she would have the virus applied to her arm, she shrugged her pretty shoulders in horror at the bare idea.

"Oh, put it—well, put it any place that will not be seen."

For an instant there was silence in the room; then, after a careful survey from the crown of the shapely, blonde head to the tips of the small, well-shod feet, the physician shook his head, looking in the anxious face of the beauty as he gravely remarked:

"In that case, madam, there is but one thing to be done—you must swallow it."

Victoria's Coronation Bibles.

The London correspondent of the Manchester (Eng.) *Guardian* writes: Among the objects the interest in which has been revived in the light of the Queen's jubilee may be mentioned the Bible or Bibles on which the Queen took or subscribed the oath at her coronation. I have said Bible or Bibles because, as the result of a faithful and successful investigation, Dean Goulburn, of Norwich, has established the fact that two Bibles were provided for the coronation—the one for the actual taking of the oath and the other to serve as a rest for the parchment copy of the oath, which was laid upon it to receive the Queen's signature. Of these Bibles the former, which is to be regarded as the Coronation Bible proper, passed at the time into the possession of the late Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, in whose family it is regarded as an heirloom. The other Coronation Bible, or Bible of the subscription, was presented by the late Bishop Stanley, of Norwich, to the Dean and Chapter of his diocesan cathedral, in whose custody it is now preserved.

Instructive Statistics.

FURNISHED BY A SOCIETY BELLE OF SEVERAL SEASONS' EXPERIENCE.

Proposals of marriage received	19
Proposals of marriage refused	19
Proposals of marriage accepted	0
Wish I had accepted	1
Number of love letters received	259
Pounds of caramels consumed this season	90
Average cost of my luncheon while shopping	$0 40
Average cost of supper after theater	5 80
Total amount of fees to restaurant waiters	5 00
Expended for flowers this season	110 50
Expended for candy this season	80 00
Expended for dress this season	674 80
Expended for charity this season	05

	No. of times.
Been told that I was the prettiest girl in the room	51
Believed it	51
Said, "I think you are awful!"	36
Said, "You are a sad flatter!"	10
Said, "Really, you make me blush!"	5
Blushed	0
Appeared in amateur theatricals	3
Made a triumphant success	3
Told that I was the equal of Bernhardt	8
Retired after 3 a. m., during present season	48
Arose after 11:30 a. m., during present season	57
Warned by doctor to keep better hours	6
Resolved to turn over a new leaf	11
Turned over a new leaf	0
Asked by the new rector to take a Sunday-school class	3
Refused to do so	2
Promised to do so	1
Broke my promise	1
Flirted	784
Used slang	881
Resolved to stop doing so	150
Broke the resolution	150
Been shopping	44
Paid my own car-fare	3
Let my companion pay it	41

—*F. A. Stearns, in Tid-Bits.*

Woman's Ambition and Duties.

Everywhere the great advance and intellectual growth among women is astonishing. Except those who devote their time and energies to society and its frivolities, women generally are working like Trojans to elevate the sex and to equalize the sexes. In the intellectual world they are certainly on equal footing with men. Nor do men dispute their claim.

In all good work for the moral and physical improvement of the race the women are the most interested and work the hardest, and, what is better still, are always ready to supply the necessary funds or to see that they are supplied.

In domestic affairs women have always reigned supreme, and yet it must be confessed that here they do their poorest work in certain ways. Upon them rests the responsibility of bringing up and training the future generations of men and women. And still, as a class, they work harder to save young men from ruin than they worked to train their own sons into habits that should require no reformation in manhood. Half the time and labor spent upon their own children, they agreeing as a body upon a line of moral conduct and teaching, would make the after labor comparatively light, for nothing so influences character as early surroundings, although, of course, the argument holds that excellent men were in childhood unhappily, perhaps viciously, surrounded, and had no training to speak of, or the worst; but such cases are rare indeed, and men and women usually carry with them in some way the effects of early training or influence.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Social Quirks.

Nothing in history, says the Boston *Globe*, can furnish more amusement than the social fancies and customs [illegible] from time to [illegible] only to [illegible] years. The dress of our grandparents is our present craze, and the mere statement that a thing is "old" enhances its value. Now and then we find some brave enough to assert that they will not bow the adoring knee to an ugly picture or a curio because it is old.

The women of past years wore decollete gowns and danced the minuet—the women of the present do likewise, with great difference of manners. Stately courtesy has given place largely to gushing effusion. The woman who is simple, natural, easy—in short, her womanly self—can only listen and absorb the mixture of syllabub and sense poured out by so-called "society women." The man who goes from one house to another saying pleasant things to the same people, in the same way, and with the same amount of truthfulness, is a repetition of his grandfather, who did all this in the past. Just now the reception, in all its varied forms, with all its peculiar and agreeable or disagreeable features, reigns supreme. A busy woman who must think, who must care for others, whose heart is in her work for others, and whose life cannot be confined within four walls, or any narrowing conventionalities, seeks her kind, and saves her precious moments by receiving her friends upon one day in the week. The busy man, shut in his office for long hours, harassed by many cares and often flagellated by foes, finds it sweeter and better for the few moments' chat in some attractive home, where beauty, music, and flowers give him the needed poetry to mate with his prosaic cares.

To those people and to all who need the friction of mind with mind the 4 o'clock "teas" or informal "at homes" are a delight if rightly controlled. The danger lies in excess. The charm is lost beyond a certain point. The sweetest music bores us when we have listened until our heads ache. An incessant round of receptions must tax the nerves and strength without furnishing mental stimulants. To see the people we value, to talk with those we respect, to linger for even a few brief moments in the society of those we love affords inspiration, if such companionship allows us to speak as sensible human beings should speak; but to be crowded in heated rooms, to hear a deafening, muffled roar of human voices, and to utter commonplaces in response to commonplaces is simply demoralizing, and is a rebound from the inevitable "essay and discussion," which has been the chief delight of Boston society for several years.

No city in our Union can show a greater number of brilliant women than our own, and nowhere can conversation, sensible and amusing, be carried to such an enjoyable degree. Our need of the hour is spirited independence; a courteous and kindly putting aside of all customs and quirks which, through excess, may lead us to lower our standard of literary excellence, to belittle the great good of social intercourse, and, worse than all, to give the young men and young women froth rather than good intellectual wine or a sparkling tonic.

SOME OLD PEOPLE.

In Galveston Antoine Irvine died recently aged 100 years.

Cornelius Driscoll, of Lower Cove, N. S., is 101 years old, and hale and hearty. He eats well, and daily does light work.

A Major General of the old Maine militia still lives in Windsor, N. S., in the person of Hendal Whidden, aged 96. He is a pensioner of 1812.

When John Crossman died at China, Me., recently, at the age of 96, he left six sons and one daughter, thirty-two grandchildren, and forty great-grandchildren.

At a recent Baptist church festival in New Haven, Mrs. Nancy Gorman, who is 91 years of age, sang a song of her childhood, and received an overwhelming ovation.

Christina Osborn, of West Point Pleasant, Va., was supposed to have died a pauper at the age of 96, but in a drawer of her rickety bureau was found an old apron in which was wrapped $8,000 in gold and silver.

Marion County, Virginia, boasts of Mrs. Mary Crow, who asserts that she is 111 years old; and she is renewing her youth, too, for it is reported that her hair, for many years as white as snow, is turning black again.

Charles King, of Middleton, Mass., was the liveliest guest of a reception at Danvers recently, although he has just passed the 106th anniversary of his birth. He occasionally takes a five-mile walk, and enjoys the best of health. He was born in Ottawa, Jan. 15, 1781. One of his brothers lived to be 107, and another saw his 104th birthday. He is drawing two pensions, one for service in the British army in 1812, and the other for service in an Indian war.

SHE KNEW BETTER.

"Did you look under the bed?" inquired a wife of her husband after he had turned out the light and got fairly settled for a night's rest.

"No," was the blunt response.

"Well, suppose there's a man there?" said the alarmed woman.

"I don't want to see him if there is," was the answer.

"Well, get up and look; I shall not let you rest until you do."

He knew her of old, and after fumbling around found a match, lit it, and looked under the bed. Then he threw the match away, got into bed, and whispered:

"My dear, there *is* a man under the bed."

"Oh, get out," was the quick response; "you can't fool me. I know better."

Then she turned over perfectly satisfied and went to sleep. She had accomplished her object.—*Elmira Gazette.*

THE CHILDREN.

Entertaining Stories for the Amusement of the Little Ones.

THEY WILL BE FOUND INSTUCTIVE.

Selling of the Little Cat, Timothy Titus—A Group of Climbing Birds, Etc.

Selling Timothy Titus.

"Dear me," said mamma, "I can't think of having four cats in the house all winter!"

"I should say you couldn't," laughed papa. "You'll have to give them away."

But there was the old kitty. Papa himself couldn't think of giving her away. She had been in the house ever since it was built, and there wasn't a better mouser anywhere.

Then there was Toots and Jingle. It did seem a pity to part them, mamma could but admit to herself.

They were black and white, and so near alike that you couldn't tell them apart, unless you looked at their noses. Toot's nose was black and Jingle's was white.

And then there was Timothy Titus. He was black and white, too; but a good deal more white than black.

"He is an odd one," laughed mamma. "We might give him away first."

But Ava made a grieved lip, and caught up Timothy Titus.

"O-oh!" said she, cuddling him close to her neck, "he's so sweet and cunning, mamma, I can't bear to part with him."

By and by, when the three kittens were taking their after-dinner nap by the fire, Mr. Davis came in. Mr. Davis lived on the other side of the river, and peddled apples. He looked down at the little furry heap and laughed.

"Seems to me you've got more than your share of cats," said he. "We haven't got any."

"Ava may give you one of ours," said mamma.

Ava looked down at her shoes. Mr. Davis could tell which way the wind blew.

"What say we make a trade?" he said to Ava. "I'll give you a peck of sweet apples for this one." And he picked up Timothy Titus.

Ava looked up. A peck of sweet apples didn't grow on every bush. Besides, maybe four cats were too many.

"I—I will, if mamma'll let me not give away Toots and Jingle," said she.

"Mamma laughed. She didn't like to promise.

"We'll see about it," said she. "Three cats are less than four, anyway."

So Mr. Davis measured out a peck of sweet apples, and gave them to Ava. And Ava hugged and kissed and cried over Timothy Titus, and gave him to Mr. Davis, who put him in a basket and tied a rag over him.

"I guess he'll be all right," said Mr. Davis. "Good-day." And away rumbled the apple-cart.

But as soon as Timothy Titus was fairly out of the way, Ava began to mourn. She stood at the window with a very doleful face, looking across the river at Mr. Davis' big white house.

The sky had all at once grown cloudy, and the wind began to blow; and, as if to make a bad matter worse, Toots woke up, and flew around the room in a fit.

"It's all 'cause he knows Timothy Titus is gone," sobbed Ava, running to hide her face in mamma's lap. "How'd I feel if Teddy was gaved away, where I'd never see him any more? And the apples are bitterish, too; and I don't like 'em. Oh, dear!"

Mamma smiled in her sleeve, but she couldn't help offering Ava a crumb of comfort. She said maybe Timothy Titus would come home again, though she didn't really believe he would herself.

"I've heard of such things," said she. And she told Ava a story about a cat that traveled forty miles to her old home.

"But I don't believe Timothy Titus can," sighed Ava, brightening up a little all the same, "'cause he's over the river, and there isn't any bridge, only the ferry-boat, mamma. I 'most know he can't."

"Oh! stranger things have happened," said mamma, hopefully.

But she was as surprised as Ava was next morning, though I won't venture to say she was as much delighted. When the kitchen door was opened, what do you guess? In walked Timothy Titus, as large as life.

"Hello!" cried papa.

"Well! well!" said mamma. "Why, Timothy Titus."

Just at that minute Ava came running out in her nightie. She gave one look. She snatched Timothy Titus up in her arms.

"Oh! oh! oh!" she screamed, too full of joy to do anything else for a minute. "Oh, you darling! Oh, you darling! How did he get here, mamma?"

"I'm sure I can't tell," said mamma.

Neither could anybody else, unless it was the ferryman, who, when papa questioned him, believed he did remember thinking he saw a little black and white cat somewhere the night before. But he wasn't sure of it, and so Ava couldn't be.

"Any way, Timothy Titus has come back," said she. "And he's going to stay, can't he mamma? And I'm going to give Mr. Davis back his apples."

But Mr. Davis said a trade was a trade, and he wouldn't take back the apples. And Timothy Titus stayed—*A. C. S., Youth's Companion.*

Climbing Birds.

Here we have a group of birds whose [illegible] prompt them to [illegible] the ground [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SABBATH READING.

Some Gems of Thought for Sabbath-day Meditation.

DEATH THE ANTAGONIST OF LIFE.

The Bible Teaches Us the Best Way to Live, the Noblest Way to Suffer, and How to Die.

In Conversation.

Holiness should be seen in our conversation. No truly holy person will, at any time indulge in "foolish talking or jesting." He aims to have his conversation seasoned with salt, so as to minister grace to the hearer. The temptation may be very strong, in view of the customs of society in which he is called to mingle necessarily, to talk as other people do. But grace has written the Divine law upon his mind, and he sets a watch at the door of his lips!

On special occasions, when friends are gathered together, it is quite common for a loose rein to be given, and gossip rules the hour. Those who would preserve an untarnished soul cannot participate in such frivolous conversation. If they do yield to the dominant influence it will surely bring darkness. And they must not be simply idle spectators, keeping sealed lips. They must seek, wisely, to hold the ruling elements under control. The Holy Spirit often helps those who have a single eye to deal ingeniously with the circumstances, intercept the rolling currents, and turn the tide into legitimate channels.

In the casual meeting of friends in the street, or on the highway, in the common interchanges of salutations, it is possible to connect Jesus and salvation therewith. We are often impressed by the course of Rev. Elbert Osborn, late of the New York Conference, in this regard. If an inquiry was made as to his health, a common every-day matter, he would always connect with it a thankful expression, a holy recognition of the Divine hand, such as "Thank the Lord, I am well!" This is not making religion too common—it is being "instant in season and out of season"—and wisely so.

Salvation is a garment to be worn constantly. It is a beautiful, nicely-fitting garment, suited to all occasions. And we are to let the world see that we have it on, and that we are not ashamed of it. "To him that ordereth his conversation aright," will God "show his salvation."—*Guide to Holiness.*

Human Life.

Men seldom think of the great event of death until the shadows fall across their own path, hiding forever from their eyes the traces of loved ones whose living smiles were the sunlight of their existence. Death is the great antagonist of life, and the cold thought of the tomb is the skeleton of all feasts. We do not want to go through the dark valley, although its passage may lead to Paradise; and with Charles Lamb, we do not want to lie down in the muddy grave, even with kings and princes for our bed-fellows. But the fiat of nature is inexorable. There is no appeal from the great law which dooms us to dust. We flourish and we fade as the leaves of the forest, and the flower that blooms and withers in a day has not a frailer hope upon life than the mightiest monarch that ever shook the earth with his footsteps. Generations of men appear an vanish as the grass, and the countless multitude which fills the world to-day, will to-morrow disappear as the footsteps on the shore.

The Bible.

There is not a book on earth so favorable to all the kind and sublime affections, or so unfriendly to hatred and persecution, to tyranny, injustice, and every sort of malevolence, as is the gospel. It breathes, throughout, mercy, benevolence, and peace.—*James Beattie.*

God is light. So is the religion of the Bible. It has no fellowship with darkness. Not one of its graces springs from stupidity or ignorance, but all of them faom a knowledge of God. False religions are founded in darkness. The religion of the Bible, like its author, dwells in light. God also is love, and so is the religion of the Bible.—*Gardner Spring.*

The Scriptures teach us the best way of living, the noblest way of suffering, and the most comfortable way of dying. —*Flavel.*

The Bible is the book, of all others, to be read in all ages and all conditions of human life; not to be read once, or twice, or thrice through, and then laid aside, but to be read in small portions of one or two chapters every day, and never to be intermitted, unless by some overruling necessity.—*John. Quincy Adams.*

It is a book full of light and wisdom, will make you wise to eternal life, and furnish you with directions and principles to guide and order your life safely and prudently. There is no book like the Bible for excellent learning, wisdom, and use.—*Sir M. Hale.*

The Bible is a precious storehouse, and the Magna Charta of a Christian. There he reads of his heavenly Father's love, and his dying Savior's legacies. There he sees a map of his travels through the wilderness, and a landscape, too, of Canaan.—*Berridge.*

LOOKING FOR HIS OWN CORPSE.

The following amusing incident occurred at a swimming-school in Berlin:

Some boys reported to the manager that a man had been seen to go down the steps into the water and that he had not come up again.

All the attendants were at once summoned to the spot and several expert swimmers took port in the search. The whole floor of the bath was carefully gone over, but no trace of a body could be found.

The most active member of the searching-party was a young professor of swimming, who was an excellent diver, and at last it turned out that he had been in search of himself.

He had plunged into the water near the steps and emerged, as was his custom, at the other end of the bath, unperceived by the boys who saw him enter the water, and who supposed he was lying drowned at the bottom of the pool.—*Youth's Companion.*

THE BOOKS THAT SELL.

"Copyright has a great deal more to do with it than anything else," said a Broadway bookseller when he was asked what kind of books he sold the most of. "It is a matter of price with the average public, I mean. Pirated English works outsell the books of American writers because there is no copyright on the English books, and they are accordingly low-priced. A new American book will occasionally sell well for a few weeks, but I am talking about average sales. Next to the Bible, Shakespeare, and Dickens, the best selling book is Tennyson's poems. There is no copyright and they can be gotten out very cheaply. You can get a first rate edition of Tennyson for $1. After Tennyson in popularity come Thackeray, Walter Scott, Milton, Byron, and miscellaneous English poets. The American poets are slow selling, because they are copyrighted and dear. Longfellow is still the best selling American poet, and after him come Whittier, Bryant, Aldrich, and Bret Harte.

"Next to cheapness, gaudy binding seems to be the principal attraction. When the two are joined nearly any sort of a book can be made to go. I remember the experience of a publisher, a friend of mine, that proves the truth of my view. He bought at an auction sale for a song plates of Southey's 'Thalaba' which once formed a part of a complete set of Southey's works. My friend issued an edition of 'Thalaba,' which, you know, is a lurid nightmare which no one understands and no one but the proof-reader has ever read through, bound it in an elaborate and attractive style, and threw it on the market as a holiday gift book at $1.50. It sold like hot cakes. Of course no one that bought it ever tried to unravel the delirious puzzle the book contained, but it was poetry, it bore the name of a well-known author, it was bound in a style that made it a good center-table ornament, it was cheap—and that was enough.

"Cooper is the best selling American novelist. The copyright on his books expired long ago. The best selling single work ever written by an American is 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' which is still protected by a copyright, and which still sells, summer and winter, thirty years after its first appearance, as though it was just out. My! my! but there has been money made out of that book. Mrs. Stowe has made more from it than from all her other works together, and three or four publishers have got rich from it.

"The introduction of the cheap paper editions has revolutionized our business, and that of the juvenile book writer as well. A dozen years ago we used to sell thousands of sets every year of books by Oliver Optic, Horatio Alger, Jr., Elijah Kellogg, and others. Now we very rarely have a call for anything of the kind. The cheap paper libraries of detective and hunting adventures have driven the other and better books out of the market—the worse for the growing generation's morals, I should say."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

SKATING IN AMSTERDAM.

As Amsterdam is made up of 190 little islands, formed by the intersection of numerous canals, the click of the steel-clad feet is heard all around the tourist. The grandest view of humanity on wings can be had in the environs of Amsterdam on a Sunday afternoon. Upon an ice covered space of more than six miles square, created by the union of the Amstel and the Y, the inhabitants of Amsterdam and vicinity are out in force, and to see a gathering of 20,000 skaters is nothing wonderful. Rows of tents, used as restaurants, billiard saloons, theaters, etc., meet the eye everywhere, and the tired skater has always a place on hand where rest and a supply for the inner man can be obtained. Gazing upon this flying assemsembly, the eye is drawn to a couple who, hand in hand, execute the most difficult feat of scientific skating, or who, in company with others, go through the peculiarly intricate movements of the quadrille. Further on, a space of 200 yards long by 50 broad is lined on both sides with spectators to view the swiftness of competitive racing. Both ladies and gentlemen indulge in these races, and every season prizes are offered by the city authorities for the swiftest skater. Crossing this skating place, you are nearly overrun by a joyful band of rosy-cheeked lads and lassies, who, believing there is speed in union, have supplied themselves with a gaily-colored pole twenty feet long, and placing it under the right arms of the skaters, ranged one after the other, annihilate space with the velocity of a race-horse.

TIRED OF THE LILY BUSINESS.

"How did you like my sermon last Sunday?" asked a Chicago minister of one of the married ladies of his congregation.

"The one with the text 'Consider the lilies?'"

"Yes."

"Oh, very much, only I was glad that my husband wasn't there to hear it."

"Why?"

"Well, John has got that consider-the-lilies idea into his head so firmly that I have to build the fire every morning and carry up all the coal, and I'm afraid that if he became any further impressed with it I'd have to take in washing."—*Merchant Traveler.*

REMINISCENCES OF PUBLIC MEN.

BY BEN: PERLEY POORE.

Senator Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware, (who was succeeded by his brother, Eli Saulsbury,) gave the last specimen of what was known as "plantation manners" in the United States Senate. The dignified decorum of that body had not been disturbed during a debate by belligerent demonstrations since Senator Foote levelled a pistol at Senator Benton, and the expunger tore open his garments to theatrically bare his breast, shouting, "Let the assassin fire!" Senator Saulsbury's home was at Georgetown, a pleasant little place in lower Delaware, which was at one time one of the stations in the underground railroad into Dixie. Mr. Lovett, one of the telegraphic censors, made a hurried visit there, and seized the telegrams on file at the office. Some of them, it was hinted, rather implicated the most distinguished resident of the place. Whether this was so or not, Senator Saulsbury had some fears of being arrested, and had some hard words with a secret-service agent in front of the President's house, accusing him with acting the part of a "shadow," and drawing a sword-cane. After that he became defiant in his manners in the Senate chamber, and had passed much of the time during debate in stalking to and fro, like a caged but enraged bison, his black hair hanging in masses about his face, his eyes gleaming with ill-concealed rage, and his whole manner defiant. When speaking he chose to pattern after Thersites, and many had predicted that some day he would overstep the bounds of prudence, within which it was evident that he restrained himself with difficulty. One evening, after he had been called to order for saying that the Republicans were making a god of Sambo, Mr. Saulsbury began to defame the President, declaring as he proceeded that "if he wanted to paint a despot, he would paint the hideous form of Abraham Lincoln." This could not be tolerated, and by direction of the Vice President the assistant sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Bassett, was ordered to take Mr. Saulsbury in custody. After some parleying Mr. Saulsbury left the floor, and took a seat on one of the sofas with Mr. Bassett, but all the while had a revolver openly displayed, and told Mr. Bassett that if he laid a finger on him he would kill him. Presently Mr. Saulsbury went down to one of the Senator's desks and made several attempts to speak, until at last Senator Clark (who had taken the chair) ordered him to be taken into custody. Meanwhile Mr. Brown, the sergeant-at-arms, had arrived, but wishing to avoid a scene, he persuaded the irate Senator to leave the hall. Again did he return, again did he attempt to speak, again was the sergeant-at-arms ordered to remove him, and again, after using profane language and offensive epithets, did he leave the Senate chamber. The next morning a resolution of inquiry was offered, and Mr. Saulsbury only escaped expulsion out of regard to his estimable wife. The resolution was held *in terrorem* over him during the remainder of his senatorial term. He was a well-educated gentleman, kind and courteous, until an enemy would enter his mouth and steal away his brains, when he became, as he was on this occasion, perfectly unmanageable.

Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, who had defeated Zach Chandler's re-election as United States Senator from that State, was married at Washington on the 9th of February, 1876, to Miss Lillie Lugenbeel, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department. The marriage took place at the boarding-place of the young lady, where the Senator resided, and was a very quiet affair, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland and witnessed by very few persons. Senator Ferry, who was the only Senator present, officiated as groomsman, with Miss Belle Linthicum as bridemaid. After the wedding the couple took the cars for New York, where they passed the first halcyon days of the honeymoon. The Senator, who had reached the age of 64, lost his wife about nine months previous. He was the father of six children. His bride was a blonde, quite pretty, and about 20 years of age. Their courtship was quite brief, lasting but a few weeks, the Senator having met his fate only a short time previous. When the name of Mr. Christiancy was read, in calling the roll of the Senate that afternoon, Mr. Ferry, President pro tem., said, with a sly twinkle: "I desire to state that my colleague is paired," a remark which created general laughter all over the chamber. That the uninitiated may appreciate the joke, it may be stated that it is customary in the Senate when a member wishes to be absent when a vote is taken, to pair off with some member on the opposite side who will not vote, so that his side may not lose by his absence.

Bishop Haven used to tell some good stories, including one at his own expense, about his personal friend, Dr. Newhall, at one time President of a college at Newark, Del. The Doctor was at one time very ill, and for some days he thought himself immortal, and refused to take any food. The Bishop visited him and tried to prevail upon him to take some nourishment. "No, I do not want anything," said he. "I am immortal. I am in heaven. This is heaven." Then pausing for a moment and looking at his visitor with a troubled air, he said: "But heaven, how in the world did you get here?"

When Daniel Webster was told at Washington, in June, 1852, that the Whig National Convention at Baltimore had nominated Scott and Graham, he paused a moment, and then, without moving a muscle, beyond showing a playful smile upon his face, exclaimed: "Graham and Scott! Scott and Graham!! Tar and Feathers!" Mr. Graham was remembered as coming from the great Tar State, old North Carolina, and Scott was remembered for his military chapeau and tall plume. The sarcasm was not intended for Mr. Webster's colleague in the Cabinet, Mr. Graham, for he esteemed him highly, and gave very palpable evidence of his respect for, and confidence in, the Secretary of the Navy. Nor did Mr. Webster entertain any but kindly feelings towards Gen. Scott. One of the most eloquent speeches made in the United States Senate was in commendation of Gen. Scott's brilliant and humane campaign in Mexico.

HOT WATER AS A MEDICINE.

In drinking hot water it should be sipped, and not drunk so fast as to distend the stomach and make it feel uncomfortable. From fifteen to thirty minutes may be consumed in drinking the hot water. A period of six months is generally required to wash out the liver and intestines thoroughly. Not more than half a pint of hot-water should be drunk with the meals. To make the beverage palatable or to medicate it, aromatic spirits of ammonia, clover blossom, ginger, lemon juice, sage, salt, or sulphate of magnesia, are sometimes added. Where there is an intense thirst of dryness, a pinch of chloride of calcium or of nitrate of potash may be added to allay the thirst and leave a moistened film over the parched and dry mucous surface. When there is diarrhoic cinnamon, ginger, and pepper may be boiled in the hot water, and the quantity lessened. For constipation a teaspoonful of sulphate of magnesia, or half a teaspoonful of taranacum may be used in hot water. Inebriety has a deadly foe in this use of hot water. All thirst and dry mucous membrane disappear in a few days and a moist condition of the mucous membrane and skin takes place. The relaxing influence of the heat inside the alimentary canal relieves spasm and colic of the bowels, just as heat outside the abdomen relieves. Hot water relieves the ropy secretions of the whole body, and renders them less adhesive and tenacious. It dissolves the abnormal crystalline substances that may be in the blood and urine. It washes out the stomach and leaves it fresh and clean for eating. It promotes elimination everywhere. As we are 75 per cent. water, to keep from stagnation we need continual renewal. The universal use of hot beverages at meal time is based on a physiological necessity. If hot water in due quantities is taken between meals there will be but little use of taking water at meals.—*New York Tribune.*

A RAILWAY FROM PARIS TO PEKIN.

A French review predicts that in perhaps less than ten years work will have been commenced upon a railroad that is to connect Paris with Pekin. Startling as the statement might seem, the facts adduced by the author of it seem to show that a railroad route to China from Paris through Asia is perfectly feasible. From Paris to Ekaterinenberg, on the Siberian frontier, is only 4,100 kilometers; and there is a depression in the chain of the Ural there to a height of only 350 meters above the sea level. Over this depression the road could easily be carried into the Siberian plain, and thence by Omsk, Tomsk, Crasnolarsk and Khailar to the Mongolian frontier, whence it could be carried southwardly to Pekin. From Ekaterinenberg, on the Ural line, to Pekin is 5,800 kilometers. The total distance from Paris to Pekin is, therefore, reckoned at about 9,900 kilometers —an easy journey of twelve days by rail. After all the railroad would not be a much more difficult undertaking than our own lines across the United States from ocean to ocean, and would be exposed to not much worse strains of weather and snow than what the Northern Pacific occasionally suffers. Crossing the Mongolian desert would be the worst part of the journey; but then there are other ways of carrying the road into China from Russian railroad centers, or from a Chinese center to Russian territory. Shanghai could be connected with a Russian line by the City of Singau, chief northwestern city of China; and the line could be thence carried to the Chamul Oasis and beyond into Kashgar and Yarkand, or to Kuldia.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

A FRIEND IN NEED.

Rattlety-bang! rattlety-bang—down the street clattered a tin can tied to the tail of a poor, friendless, and frightened dog! A crowd of boys followed at the runaway's heels, with cries and shouts, increasing alike his terror and his speed, until, at last, he had distanced his pursuers, but not, alas! that horrible, noisy thing that clattered and rattled at his heels.

Thoroughly tired, and quite as thoroughly terrified, the poor dog looked to right and left as he ran, for help or shelter. At length he spied, at the corner of a cross-street not far away, a large, friendly-looking, Newfoundland dog. With piteous cries and an imploring look, the exhausted dog dragged himself and his noisy appendage to the Newfoundland, and looked to him for help.

Nor was his appeal unheeded, for the Newfoundland seemed to appreciate the position and at once showed himself to be a generous dog. A patient gnawing at the string finally released the can; and then, lifting it in air, the Newfoundland flung it from him with a triumphant toss of the head, while the other dog joyously bounded up from his crouching position—thankful to be rid of the troublesome burden which his human tormentors had inflicted upon him.—*St. Nicholas.*

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL'S daughter is said to have the purest and best soprano voice in New York. She is a beautiful young woman and looks like a Greek goddess.

AT the fashionable ball dress marks the man; the want of it the woman. So they say.—*Journal of Education.*

PAPIER MACHE.

Method of Its Manufacture and Uses to Which It Is Applied.

[Pittsburgh Chronicle.]

"A dollar you can't tell me what that match-box is made of," said Dick, handing the object to his friend, Harry Dolt.

"Don't bet, in the first place," replied Harry, "and don't care in the second. 'Spose all a man wants to know is, if it'll hold matches and is't too big for his pocket."

"Never saw such a fellow as you in my life. I'm sure that if the last judgment was announced on good authority for noon, sharp, to-morrow, you'd take it as a matter of course."

"Why not? When I run up against the inevitable, I try to manage things so as not to get concussion of the brain. Is there anything as startling as your supposed announcement in that match-box?"

"Did you ever see a piece of polished ebony as light as that?"

"Polished pancakes? It's nothing but papier mache. Any child can tell that."

"Perhaps so. But, admitting the fact, there is a child of about six-and-twenty winters in front of me who can't tell how papier mache is made."

"I'm very much given to minding my own business, and the making of papier mache is no part of it. But I think it's an open question whether you could accurately describe the process yourself. By the way, why does it interest you?"

"I have the prosperity of Pittsburgh at heart. Some people seem to think that all we can or ought to do here is to make iron, steel, and glass. Now, with our splendid advantages in point of fuel, I think Pittsburgh would be a first rate place for the manufacture of paper car wheels."

"That's quite another matter. Now, I'm prepared to listen. But you know I love brevity."

"Well, cotton forms the basis of the paper used. The sheets are pasted together with dextrine until the mass is thick enough to go under the hydraulic press. There they are squeezed into any desired form, which, when dry, is as hard as and a good deal lighter, bulk for bulk, than any wood."

"Brief enough; go on."

"This product is poreless, fiberless, sapless, and knotless. It is subjected for twenty-four hours to a high drying heat. Then it can be worked with any kind of tool. The varnishing of it is a mere detail."

"It is from this substitute that are manufactured all those bracelets of large black beads studded with Scotch imitation diamonds, all those necklaces, pins, clasps, and trinkets of all sorts that are taken for pitch-coal of some precious wood. Again, those handsome bracelets, composed of semi-lucid and opaline globules that seems to have been cut out of a stone formed by eccentric layers, like certain precious stones, are merely of papier mache, cemented with white varnish and coated with the same. So, too, those beautiful nacreous, painted and gilded trays, round tables, and caskets that are known as Japanese work, are merely papier mache. The Japanese know but one kind of gilding, while we have two —the dead and the brilliant. We have, likewise, a liquid nacre taken from the scales of the whitebait that well imitates the white currant and certain transparent berries. The nacre is solidly inlaid by means of the hydraulic press, and finally the surface is finished with pumice stone to make it perfectly even, and covered with a colorless varnish of the first quality."

"Well that was worth listening to. But if I were as much interested in all this kind of stuff as you are, I think I'd try and invent something myself."

"Too many patent sharps around. Wouldn't pay. More fun in letting other fellows do that."

TITIAN.

Signor Tiziano Vermicelli Titian was born just before cold weather set in, in 1477, at Cadore Junction, on the U. & R. Railroad, about seventy miles up the line from Venice. For many generations his family had been engaged in the general fame and military distinction business, which had never paid very well, and the old man, after he was defeated for supervisor, soured on the whole course of his ancestors, and made up his mind he would get his son into some profession which would bring ducats and honor without changing the combination.

The future artist, who was usually called "Tishy" at home until he became large and strong enough to bear his full name, gave evidence, when only 10 years old, of his natural inclination. He stole his sister's make-up box from her dressing-table, and with only the half-dozen colors to work with, he decorated his mother's rolling-pin in so artistic a manner that there was left no room for doubt as to what his future course must be.

The old man was delighted, and the very next morning he took his son up to Venice on No. 6, and got the Bellini Brothers to take the byo into their paint-shop on trial, at ten sesterzio a week, and sleep in the studio.

He never swerved from his course for any length of time. Once he became enamoured of the stage, and joined, for a short time, the Sparticus, Danazellio, and Rienzi Minstrel and Specialty Company, which was then playing in Venice, at the old Canal Street Theater, for one week only. He soon tired of the sameness of the work of a burnt-cork artist, and returned to the picture business. The fact is jealously concealed by most historians, and as his life was otherwise exemplary, and only a very few of his minstrel jokes are now in use by the profession, this period of his life does not call for more than passing notice.

At first the ducats did not roll in very rapidly, and Tiziano was often behind on his board, and obliged to write to his father at Cadore for a check. But after a time his pictures began to catch on, and he was often obliged to work late at night and on Sundays to keep up with his orders.

In 1532 he painted a portrait of Charles V. Now, the old monarch was homelier than a hedge fence, and the brush-slingers who had tried their hands on him before had usually attempted to palm off a picture of the Apollo Belvedere on him. But Titian said, "I cannot paint a lie," and the likeness he made of the old monarch stopped all the clocks in the castle when it was hung up in the grand gallery. The King was pleased at last, and Titian was allowed to print "Artist to His Majesty" on his business cards.

Titian lived ninety-nine years, and we find, by an old copy of the daily *Venetian Life*, that even at that advanced age he walked every day three miles to the postoffice, split two cords of wood, and was able to read the finest print without spectacles. To a reporter who called on him during his last illness he expressed great regret that he could not live to have a centennial celebration.—*Tid-Bits.*

REMINISCENCE OF LINDLEY MURRAY.

A New York paper gives the following reminiscence of Lindley Murray:

The great Lindley Murray did do business in New York during the last three years of the Revolutionary war, and probably in Pearl street, but where I have been unable to find out. I think he probably lived at No. 335, now covered by a part of the Harper building. He was a lawyer with a good and growing practice when the war began, but as that utterly destroyed his business he went to Islip, being the son of a Quaker, and remained there in retirement. His father at that time owned more ships than any other man in America, and was one of the only four men in New York rich enough to own a private carriage. He went out to Bellevue, where Twenty-fifth street now is, bought him a farm beautifully situated on the water's edge, and lived there until advised by the physician to seek a change of climate. Then, after a residence at Bethlehem, Pa., he went to England and never returned to this country. It was in England that he prepared and published his grammar, reading books, and spelling books. Lindley Murray's brother was half owner of the famous brewery built before the Revolutionary war, on Madison and Oliver streets. The ale brewed there was of the best quality, and many a gallon of it was furnished to set forth the cheer of George Washington's table. John Hancock delighted in it; it made the great General Moreau almost forget the wines of sunny France, and no New York table was considered complete without its tankard full of the Madison-street ale, to be served in pewter mugs.

MUST BE BUILT THAT WAY.

He was built that way.

This answer will fit a great many questions asked about people.

Why does old Bender stoop over so far when walking?

Because he was built that way.

Why does Miss Wiggles shake herself in that ridiculous way at every step?

Because she was built that way.

Why does Mrs. Mincingstep toe in?

Because she was built that way.

Why does Mr. Hykey talk loud enough to be heard in the next block when his auditor is within a foot of him.

Because he was built that way.

Why do men and women present such a variety of shapes, styles, and manners?

Because they are built that way.

If men are all ill-shapen in form because they are built that way, may it not be that they are ill-shapen in morals for the same reason?

May a man not be born a thief, or a gambler, or a loafer, just as easy as to be born a poet, a mathematician, or an artist?

We often hear tell of born gentlemen; also of born cranks. Is not one as possible as the other?

To inherit certain traits is to be born that way, but men are born great without inheriting greatness. They have it thrust upon them. Very few men of genius can hold their ancestors responsible for it, and were the last to recognize the immortal spark.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

THE STATELY TRUMPETER.

Matt O'Reardon, the tumbleronicon man, is the odd genius who produces really excellent music by rubbing the rims of a number of glasses filled to different depths with water. He travels all over the country. Here is a story he tells:

"I come of a musical family. Me father was a janius, and so was the three brothers of us, meself, and Tim, and Mike, but naither of thim was aiqual to me, av course. Ye niver seen me brother Tim? He was the greatest bassoon-player av the age. I reminber wan day th' Imperor av the French, Napoleon the Third, was dhrivin' down the bullyvards, an' he sittin' in his big coach wid six horses, an' all surrounded wid officers an' ginerals on horseback, an' along comes the military, troops an' troops o' soldiers, an' the band of the Garde Raypoolican ahead o' thim, an' playin' away they wor on a beautiful march. Th' Imperor raised his finger; the six horses fell back on their haunches, and the carriages stood still.

"'Halt!' sez th' Imperor. They halted. 'Paulus,' sez he.

"'Yes, your Majesty,' says Paulus, comin' over to the step o' the coach, an' takin' aff his hat.

"'Who's on the bassoons to-day?'

"'O'Reardon, your Majesty.'

"'Egad!' sez he, 'I knew it. Dhrive on.'

"That was me brother Tim."—*Harper's Weekly.*

PROFESSIONAL life with the pugilist seems to be a round and a bout, here and there.

AN OLD ROMAN CIRCUS.

I proceeded, writes a Vienna correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, to the circus erected during the reign of Diocletian, in or about the year 284. The amphitheater is an ellipse 106 feet in height, 182 yards long, and 146 yards wide—its entire circumference being 528 yards. Forty-six tiers of steps rise around the amphitheater. The circus is, on the whole, a peculiarly Roman open-air structure, its walls being composed of enormous stones some six feet long and three broad, while the flights of galleries, leaning one against the other, contribute most to the strength and durability of the edifice. Viewed from an eminence, the circus looks like an extinct volcano, and generally reminds one of the Colosseum of Rome. What blood-stained visions of the past obtrude themselves on the mind's eye, while one gazes on these still stout and sturdy ruins of a semi-barbarous age! What cries of agony must not these old walls have heard, and what wild acclamations of triumph must not have thrilled the echoes of these gigantic round vaults and galleries at times when seventy thousand spectators met to see Christians or gladiators "butchered to make a Roman holiday!" Hither were brought in chains tall, stalwart rustics from the forests of Germany to wrestle with famished tigers in the arena; pale-faced, white-robed virgins, whose only crime was that they were believers in the doctrines of Christ, and who paid the penalty of their belief, torn asunder by the fangs of angry lions; suject princes from the banks of the Danube, and athletes from the banks of the Arno; slaves from the palaces of the rich, and serfs from the hovels of the poor, whose blood, as it flowed, and whose agonizing cries, as they rang through the amphitheater, tickled the palates of thousands of pitiless men and women! Here sat the lordly patrician, surrounded by lackeys, in his well-cushioned box, gloating over the gory flesh and bones of the victim. By his side lolls his beautiful dame, ablaze with jewels and reveling in the luxury of purple and fine linen, while her eyes sparkle with unwonted brilliance, and her sensuous lips quiver in the throes of delight as she glances downward on the mangled remains of forms once as symmetrical and faultless as her own. These bouts of muscle took place quite frequently at Verona. Every election of a duumvir or an edile was a pretext for one of these blood-feasts; while candidates for political honors often got them up at their own expense in order to curry popular favor, or rich folks left legacies which were devoted to the sustainment of such orgies. In those days people went to the circus just as people go nowadays to the cafe or theater. The seventy-two arcades around the amphitheater are at present let out to cheap-jack venders and sundry other peddlers, few of whom, by the by, have any adequate idea of the historical surroundings of the peculiar market-place where they dispose of their petty wares. Antiquarians and scholars generally protest against the presence of the peddlers in such a spot, but times are hard and the corporation has a very few francs in its treasury, and as the letting of the arcades brings in profit, the city ediles prefer to do as they are doing rather than become bankrupts by protecting the circus from vandalism and profanity.

CIGARETTES IN SPAIN.

When you enter the enormous rooms crowded with girls dressed in bright colors the *coup d'œil* is striking in the extreme. In one immense low-vaulted room there are 1,500 girls. They sit in endless rows, about twenty girls to the row, on either side of the room, all at little tables, all rolling cigarettes. There is a blaze and a blur of color, a babel of tongues. Every girl has a gay handkerchief about her neck—every girl has a bright flower stuck in her hair. All along the walls hang the gay outdoor dresses of the little cigarette makers. As I walk, blushing and nervous, down an endless avenue of flashing eyes, I grow almost giddy. It is a sea of women's faces, an undulating ocean of flower-decked heads. One has to pick one's way carefully down the central avenue, for it is blocked all along the line with cradles. The married cigarette-makers are allowed to bring their babies with them to the factory. They rock the cradle with one foot while their busy fingers roll the cigarettes.

"Silence!" is called by the forewoman as the visitor passes down the line, but there is a "chut-chut" every second from some dark-eyed wench who points to a cradle and holds out her hand. It is the habit of the visitors to bestoy occasional coppers on the babies, and so all the young mothers are on the alert for the visitors' charity.

The girls earn good wages. At many of the tables whole families are working together. But the hours are long, and the atmosphere awful. The damp, warm odor of the tobacco in the long, low-roofed rooms is in itself almost stupefying. But there is no ventilation, and the atmosphere is absolutely indescribable. Many of the girls smoke cigarettes at their work. I was very glad to light one myself long before I had done the round of the factory.—*London Referee.*

SAMPSON'S FALL FROM THE SEVENTH HEAVEN.

They were on their way to the theater, and she was tremulously happy. She felt that the words she so longed to hear would be spoken that night, and the idea made her almost dizzy with delight.

"Mr. Sampson," she said softly, "why do you wear that bit of string about your finger?"

"Oh," replied Mr. Sampson, taking it off, "that was to remind me of my engagement with you to-night."

It wasn't much, but it was enough to take away the delightful dizziness.—*New York Sun.*

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Package, 25c., makes 5 gallons of a delicious, sparkling temperance beverage. *Strengthens and purifies the blood.* Its purity and delicacy commend it to all. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers.

KASKINE
(THE NEW QUININE.)

Gives
Good Appetite,
New Strength,
Quiet Nerves,
Happy Days,
Sweet Sleep.

A POWERFUL TONIC
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
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THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to quinine. Mr. F. A. Miller, 639 East 157th street, N. Y. was cured by Kaskine of extreme malarial prostration after seven years suffering. He had run down from 175 pounds to 97, began on Kaskine in June, 1886, went to work in one month, regained his full weight in 6 months. Quinine did him no good whatever.

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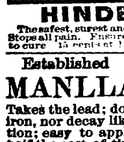
Aching backs, hips, and sides, kidney and uterine pains, weakness and inflammation, rheumatic, neuralgic, sciatic, sudden, sharp and nervous pains and strains **relieved in one minute** by this new, elegant and infallible antidote to pain and inflammation, the **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.** 25 cents; 5 for $1; at all druggists or POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.



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The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Stops all pain. Insures comfort to the feet. Never fails to cure. 15 cents at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

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Takes the lead; does not corrode like tin or iron, nor decay like shingles or tar composition; easy to apply; strong and durable; at half the cost of tin. Is also a substitute for plaster at half the cost. Carpets and rugs of same material, double the wear of oil cloths. Catalogue and samples free.
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UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE.
STREET NAMES, NUMBERS, and all Municipal Requisites a specialty.
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Special Agents wanted. 84 W. BROADWAY, N. Y.

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"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."
The Original and Only Genuine.
Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English," and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) in letter for particulars by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co. 2813 Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

LOST Manhood, Youthful Impudence, Nervous Debility cured by Botanic Nerve Bitters. 50 Cts. Herb Medicine Co., 15 N. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

WHITE Bronze Monuments
Are Beautiful,
And do not decay like stone. Investigate before purchasing.
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Daily Sentinel

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1887.

IN New Bedford, Mass., bad boys at school are punished for infractions of discipline by having their faces washed. Several prominent socialists, it is said, have indignantly taken their children out of school and moved away from the place.

BILL NYE says he expects to make a great deal of money out of his last book because it is "larger and thicker" than any he ever published before. "What the public wants," he adds, "is a big book—one that can be used to prop up the lounge with when its leg is broken."

THE British Government has refused to allow the Atlanta (Ga.) militia company to enter its domain armed with rifles. This certainly seems inconsistent. American quack doctors are allowed to land upon its soil, and goodness knows a militia company is a babe in arms compared to those chaps.

EDITOR A. S. ABELL recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his management of the Baltimore *Sun*. The compositors presented him with a gold-headed cane and a set of kindly resolutions. One man on the force has been there forty-nine years, four of them over forty-five years, and the foreman thirty-five years.

GEN. BOULANGER is described by a recent interviewer as "a short man rather stoutly built, with brown hair, brown beard, rather a red face; above all things quiet-looking almost to commonplaceness. He wore the ordinary French civilian's dress of black frock-coat and trousers, with only the single red spot in his buttonhole."

THE elder Sells, the circus man, but a few years ago was a stable boy working at $3 a week, at Columbus, Ohio. Now he can dress in crimson silesia and gold braid, stick a bright green feather in his sky-blue hat, and ride on the top seat of a purple band-wagon as pompous and proud as the father of the Incas. Grit and gall are a great team to pull a man through this world.

THE police force of New York City, according to the latest report, numbers 3,216 men, of whom 2,731 are patrolmen, 168 roundsmen, 78 doormen, and the rest superior officers. The Commissioners urge a substantial addition to the force on the ground that during the last six years the population has increased 27 per cent., as against only 14 per cent. increase in the police.

THE Government distributes 2,216,168,124 pieces of mail matter to and from 42,989 postoffices and routes aggregating 343,888 miles, at an annual expense of $36,000,000, or an average cost of 1⅞ cents per piece. The Western Union Telegraph Company distributes 29,000,000 messages to and from 9,077 offices, over routes aggregating 233,534 miles, at an annual charge of $12,782,895, and makes $6,000,000 net profit, an average cost of 43 cents per message to the people.

DR. CORNELIUS HERZ, a Frenchman, has invented a telephone which costs sixty-two and a half cents and can be put in wherever the ordinary electric button can be used. When anyone rings your door-bell in the morning you can shout out, "Who's there?" wait till the answer comes, "Mary McGinnis," and if you don't want to see Mary whisper gently, "Oh, I'm down town marketing; call around again when I'm at home." It's a great invention, and since it was made known the poorhouse has been staring the self-sacrificing patriots who own the Bell patents in the face.

SOME interesting figures with regard to the consumption of food in Paris have recently been published in France, from which we take the following details: It appears that in the year 1885 no less than 303,894 oxen, 188,595 calves, 1,979,536 sheep, and 352,004 pigs were killed at Paris. Adding to this the 7,662,412 pounds of horseflesh which was sold for food, 157 pounds of meat is the average consumption of each inhabitant. The largest number of cattle came from the provinces, and the rest was supplied by Germany, Switzerland, and Austria-Hungary. Besides this an average of 9 pounds of tongues, livers, kidneys, calves' heads, 23 pounds of fish, 22 pounds of poultry, and 7 pounds of oysters per inhabitant has to be added to the consumption of meat.

BOB INGERSOLL recently sent an old friend a very old jug of rare whisky. With it were the following lines in the Colonel's well-known chirography: "I send you some of the most wonderful whisky that ever drove the skeleton from a feast or painted landscapes in the brain of man. It is the mingled souls of wheat and corn. In it you will find the sunshine and the shadow that chased each other over the billowy fields, the breath of June, the carol of the lark, the dews of night, the wealth of summer, and autumn's rich content, all golden with imprisoned light. Drink it and you will hear the voice of men and maidens sing the 'Harvest Home,' mingled with the laughter of children. Drink it and you will feel within your blood the star-led dawns, the dreamy, tawny dusks of many perfect days. For forty years this liquid joy has been within the happy staves of oak, leading to [illegible] life of mine."

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE.

He Preaches to the Soldiers at the National Drill, Taking His Text From Chronicles.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Soldiers of the national drill listened this afternoon to a sermon by the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D. Soldiers from thirty-one States and Territories were present, and nineteen Governors and their staffs. Washington is full of strangers attendant upon the national drill, having for its object improvement in military science, which began May 23 and will close to-morrow. The music before and after the sermon this afternoon was conducted by military bands. Dr. Talmage's texts were taken from I Chronicles xii, 33: "Fifty thousand which could keep rank;" and Judges xx, 16: "Every one could sling stones at a hair breadth and not miss." The preacher said:

Companies of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and Zouaves, please notice the first Scripture passage applauds the soldiers of Zebulun because they were disciplined troops. They may have been inefficient at the start and laughed at by old soldiers because they seemed so clumsy in the line, but it was drill, drill, drill until they could keep step as one man. "Fifty thousand which could keep rank." The second Scripture passage applauds a regiment of slingers in the tribe of Benjamin because they are dexterous marksmen. When they first enlisted they may have been an awkward squad and all their fingers were thumbs, but they practiced until when they aimed at a mark they always hit it. "Every one could sling stones at a hair breadth and not miss." Both texts combining to show us that if we must fight we should do it well.

There is something absorbing in the military science of the Bible. In olden times all the men between 20 and 50 years of age were enrolled in the army, and then a levy was made for a special service. There were only three or four classes exempt; those who had built a house and had not occupied it; those who had planted a garden and had not reaped the fruit of it; those who were engaged to be married and yet had not led the bride to the altar; those who were yet in the first year of wedded life; those who were so nervous that they could not look upon an enemy but they fled, and could not look upon blood but they fainted.

The army was in three divisions—the center and right and left wings. The weapons of defense were helmet, shield, breastplate, buckler. The weapons of offense were sword, spear, javelin, arrow, catapult—which was merely a bow swung by machinery, shooting arrows at vast distances, great arrows, one arrow as large as several men could lift, and ballista, which was a sling swung by machinery, hurling great rocks and large pieces of lead to vast distances. The shields were made of woven willow work with three thicknesses of hide and a loop inside through which the arm of the warrior might be thrust; and when these soldiers were marching to attack an enemy on the level all these shields touched each other, making a wall moving but impenetrable; and then when they attacked a fortress and tried to capture a battlement this shield was lifted over the head so as to resist the falling missiles. The breastplate was made of two pieces of leather, brass-covered, one piece falling over the breast, the other falling over the back. At the side of the warrior the two pieces fastened with buttons or clasps.

The bows were so stout and stiff and strong that warriors often challenged each other to bend one. The strings of the bow were made from the sinews of oxen. A case like an inverted pyramid was fastened to the back, that case containing the arrows, so that when the warrior wanted to use an arrow he would put his arm over his shoulder and pull forth the arrow for the fight. The ankle of the foot had an iron boot. When a wall was to be assaulted a battering ram was brought up. A battering ram was a great beam swung on chains in equilibrium. The battering ram would be brought close up to the wall and then a great number of men would take hold of this beam, push it back as far as they could and then let go, and the beam became a great swinging pendulum of destruction.

Twenty or forty men would stand in a movable tower on the back of an elephant, the elephant made drunk with wine and then headed toward the enemy, and what with the heavy feet and the swinging proboscis and poisoned arrows shot from the movable tower, the destruction was appalling. War chariots were in vogue, and they were on two wheels, so they could easily turn. A sword was fastened to the pole between the horses, so when they went ahead the sword thrust, and when they turned around it would mow down. The armies carried flags beautifully embroidered. Tribe of Judah carried a flag embroidered with a lion; tribe of Reuben, embroidered with a man; tribe of Dan, embroidered with chernbim. The noise of the hosts as they moved on was overwhelming. What with the clatter of shields and the rumbling of wheels and the shouts of the captains and the vociferation of the entire host, the prophet says it is like the roaring of the sea. Because the arts of war have been advancing all these years you are not to conclude that these armies of olden times were an uncontrollable mob. I could quote you four or five passages of Scripture showing you that they were thoroughly drilled; they marched step to step, shoulder to shoulder, or as my texts express it, they were "Fifty thousand which could keep rank," and "Every one could sling stones at a hair breadth and not miss."

Nothing could be more important than this great National Encampment. Undrilled troops can never stand before those which are drilled. At a time when other nations are giving such care to military tactics, it behooves this nation to lack nothing in skill. We shall never have another war between the north and south. The old decayed bone of contention, African slavery, has been cast out, although here and there a depraved politician takes it up to see if he can gnaw something off of it. We are floating off further and further from the possibility of sectional strife, but about foreign invasion I am not so sure. There is absolutely no room on this continent for any other nation. I have been across the country again and again, and I know that we have not a half an inch of ground for the gouty foot of foreign despotism to stand on. I do not know but that a half dozen nations, envious of our prosperity, may want to give us a wrestle. During our civil war there were two or three nations that could hardly keep their hands off of us. It is very easy to pick national quarrels, and if our nation escapes it much longer it will be the exception. If a foreign foe should come we want men like those of 1812, and like those who fought on both sides in 1862. We want them all up and down the coast, Pulaski and Fort Sumter in the same chorus of thunder as Fort Lafayette and Fort Hamilton, men who will not only know how to fight, but how to die. When such a time comes, if it ever does come, the generations on the stage of action will say: "My country will care for my family, as they did in the soldiers' asylums for the orphans in the civil war, and my country will honor my dust as it honors those who preceded me in patriotic sacrifice, and once a year at any rate, on Decoration Day, I shall be resurrected into the remembrance of those for whom I died. Here I go for God and my country." If foreign foe should ever come all sectional animosities would be obliterated. Here go our regiments into the battle, side by side. Fifteenth New York volunteers, Tenth Alabama cavalry, Fourteenth Pennsylvania riflemen, Tenth Massachusetts Artillery, Seventh South Carolina sharpshooters. I have no faith in the cry: "No north, no south, no east, no west." Let all four sections keep their peculiarities and their preferences, each doing its own work and not interfering with each other, each of the four carrying its part in the great harmony—the bass, the alto, the tenor, the soprano in the grand march of the Union.

[illegible] foreign attack should at any time be made you would be ready, and there would be millions of the drilled men of north and south, like the men of my first text, which could keep rank, and like the men of my second text, that would not miss a hair breadth.

At this National drill, when thirty-one states of the Union are represented, and between the decorations of the graves of the southern dead, which took place a few days ago, and the decorations of the northern dead, which shall take place to-morrow, I would stir the Christian patriotism and gratitude not only of this soldiery here present, but of all the people, by putting before them the difference between these times, when the soldiers of all sections meet in peace, and the times when they meet in contest. Contrast the feeling of sectional bitterness in 1862 with the feeling of sectional unity in 1887. At the first date the south had banished the national air. "The Star Spangled Banner," and the north had banished the popular air of "Way Down South in Dixie." The northern people were "mudsills" and the southern people were "white trash." The more southern people were killed in battle the better the north liked it. The more northern people were killed in battle the better the south liked it. For four years the head of Abraham Lincoln or Jefferson Davis would have been worth $1,000,000, if delivered on either side the line. No need now, standing in our pulpits and platforms, of saying that the north and south did not hate each other. To estimate how very dearly they loved each other, count up the bombshells that were hurled and the carbines that were loaded and the cavalry horses that were mounted, north and south facing each other, all armed, in the attempt to kill. The two sections not only marshaled all their earthly hostilities, but tried to reach up and get hold of the sword of Heaven, and the prayer of the northern and southern pulpits gave more information to the heavens about the best mode of settling this trouble than was ever used. For four years both sides tried to get hold of the Lord's thunderbolts, but could not quite reach them. At the breaking out of the war we had not for months heard of my dear uncle, Samuel J. Talmage, President of the Ogiethorpe university, in Georgia. He was about the grandest man I ever knew, and as good as could be. The first we heard of him was his opening prayer in the Confederate Congress in Richmond, which was reported in the New York papers, which prayer, if answered, would, to say the least, have left all his northern relatives in very uncomfortable circumstances. The ministry at the north prayed one way and the ministry at the south prayed the other way. No use in hiding the fact that the north and the south cursed each other with a withering and all consuming curse.

Beside that antipathy of war time I place the complete accord of this time. Not long ago a meeting in New York was held to raise money to build a home at Richmond for crippled Confederate soldiers, and was presided over by a man who lost an arm and a leg in fighting on the northern side, and the leg which was not lost so hurt that is does not amount to much. The cotton exhibition held not long ago at Atlanta was attended by tens of thousands of northern people and by Gen. Sherman, who was greeted with kindness, as though they had never seen him before. At the New Orleans exhibition, held two years ago, every northern State was represented. A thousand fold kindlier feeling after the war than before the war. No more use for gunpowder in this country, except for rifle practice or Fourth of July pyrotechnics or a shot at a roebuck in the Adirondacks. Brigadier generals in the Southern Confederacy making their fortunes as lawyers in the northern cities. Rivers of Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina, turning mills of New England capitalists. The old lions of war, Fort Sumter and Moultrie and Lafayette and Pickens and Hamilton, sound asleep on their iron paws, and instead of raising money to keep enemies out of our New York harbor, raising money for the Bartholdi statute on Bedloe's Island, figure of liberty with uplifted torch to light the way to all who want to come in. Instead of war antipathies, when you could not cross the line between the contestants without fighting your way with keen steel or getting through by passes carefully scrutinized at every step by bayonets, you need only a railroad ticket from New York to Charleston or New Orleans to go clear through, and there is no use for any weapon sharper or stronger than a steel pen. Since the years of time began their roll, has there ever been in about two decades such an overmastering saintliness as between this war time of complete bitterness, and this time of complete sympathy?

Contrast also the domestic life of these times with the domestic life of these times. Many of you were either leaving home or far away from it, communicating by uncertain letter. What a morning that was when you left home! Father and mother crying, sisters crying, you smiling outside but crying inside. Everybody nervous and excited. Boys of the blue and gray! whether you started from the banks of the Hudson, or the Savannah, or the Androscoggin, don't you remember the scenes at the front door, at the rail car window, on the steamboat landing? The huzza could not drown out the suppressed sadness. Don't you remember those charges to write home often, and take good care of yourself, be good boys, and the good-bye kiss which they thought and you thought might be forever? Then the homesickness as you paced the river bank on a starlight night on picket duty, and the sly tears which you wiped off when you heard a group at the camp-fire singing the plantation song about the old folks at home. The dinner of hard tack on Thanksgiving Day, and the Christmas without any presents, and the long nights in the hospital, so different from the sickness when you were at home with mother and sister at the bedside, and the clock in the hall, giving the exact moment for the medicine; and that forced march when your legs ached, and your head ached, and your wounds acked, and more than all, your heart ached. Homesickness, which had in it a suffocation and a pang worse than death. You never got hardened as did the guardsman in the Crimean war, who heartlessly wrote home to his mother:

"I do not want to see any more crying letters come to the Crimean from you. Those I have received I put into my rifle after loading it, and have fired them at the Russians, because you appear to have a strong dislike of them. If you have seen as many killed as I have you would not have as many weak ideas as you now have."

You never felt like that. When a soldier's knapsack was found after his death in the American war there was generally a careful package containing a Bible, a few photographs and letters from home. On the other hand tens of thousands of homes waited for news. Parents saying: "Twenty thousand killed! I wonder if our boy was among them." Fainting dead away in postoffices and telegraph stations. Both the ears of God filled with the sobs and agonies of kindred waiting for news, or dropping under the announcement of bad news. Speak, swamps of the Chickahominy, and midnight lagoons, and fire rafts of the Mississippi, and gunboats before Vicksburg, and woods of Antietam, and tell tell to all the mountains and valleys and rivers and lakes of the north and south, jeremaids of war times that have never been syllabled!

Besides that domestic pertubation and homesickness of those days put the sweet domesticity of to-day. The only camp fire you now ever sit at is the one kindled in stove or furnace or hearth. Instead of a half-ration of salt pork, a repast luxuriant because partaken of by loving family circle and in secret confidences. Oh, now I see who those letters were for, the letters you, the young soldier, took so long in your tent to write, and that you were so particular to put in the mail without one seeing you lest you be teased by your comrades. God spared you to get back, and though the old people have gone you have a home of your own construction, and you often contract those awful absences and [illegible] and brotherly and lovedly heart-[illegible] with your present [illegible]. While is the dearest place you will find this side of Heaven. The place where your children were born is the place where you want to die. To write the figures of 1863 I set up your crystals, crystals of tears. To write the figures of 1887 I stand up four members of your household, figures of rosy cheeks and flaxen hair, if I can get them to stand still long enough.

Contrast also the religious opportunities of twenty years ago with now. Often on the march from Sunday morn till night, or commanded by officers who considered the name of God and Christ of no use except to swear by. Sometimes the drumhead, the pulpit and you standing in heat or cold, all the surroundings of military life having a tendency to make you reckless. No privacy for prayer or Bible reading. No sound or church bells. Sabbaths spent far away from the place where you were brought up. Now, the choicest sanctuaries, easy pew, all Christian surroundings, the air full of God and Christ, and heaven and doxology. Three mountains lifting themselves into the holy light—Mount Sinai thundering its law, Mount Calvary pleading the sacrifice, Mount Pisgah displaying the promised land.

Contrast the national condition: 1862, spending money by the millions in devastation of property and life; 1887, the finances so reconstructed that all the stock gamblers of Wall street combined cannot make a national panic; 1862, surgeons of the land setting broken bones and amputating gangrened limbs and studying gunshot fractures and inventing easy ambulances for the wounded and dying; 1887, surgeons giving their attentions to those in casualty of agriculture, of commerce, or mechanical life, the rushing of ambulance through our streets, not suggesting battle, but quick relief of some one fallen in peaceful industries; 1862, 35,000,000 inhabitants in this land; 1887, 55,000,000; 1862, wheat, about 80,000,000 bushels; 1887, the wheat will be about 500,000,000 bushels; 1862, Pacific coast five weeks from the Atlantic; 1887, for three reasons, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Northern Pacific, only seven days across. Look at the long line of churches, universities, asylums, and houses with which, during the last few years, this land has been decorated.

Living soldiers of the north and south, take new and special ordination at this season of the year, to garland the spulchers of your fallen comrades. Nothing is too good for their memories. Turn all the private tombs and the national cemeteries into gardens. Ye dead of Malvern Hill and Cold Harbor and Murfreesboro and Manasses Junction and Cumberland Gap and field hospital, receive these floral offerings of the living soldiers.

But they shall come again, all the dead troops. We sometimes talk about earthly military reviews, such as took place in Paris in the time of Marshal Ney, in London in the time of Wellington and in our own land, but what tame things compared with the final review, when all the armies of the ages shall pass for divine and angelic inspection. St. John says the armies of Heaven ride on white horses, and I don't know but many of the old cavalry horses of earthly battle, that were wounded and worn out in service, may have resurrection. It would be only fair that, raised up and ennobled, they would be resurrected for the grand review of judgment day. I would not take any more power to reconstruct their bodies than to reconstruct ours, and I should be very glad to see them among the white horses of apocalyptic vision. Hark to the trumpet blast, the reveille of the last judgment! They come up. All the armies of all lands and all centuries, on which ever side they fought, whether for freedom or despotism, for the right or the wrong. They come! They come! Darius and Cyrus, and Sennacherib, and Joshua, and David, leading forth the armies of scriptural times; Hannibal and Hamilcar leading forth the armies of the Carthaginians; Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi leading on the armies of the Italians; Tamerlane and Ghengis Khan followed by the armies of Asia; Gustavus Adolphus, and Ptolemy Philopater, and Xerxes, and Alexander, and Semiramis, and Washington, leading battalion after battalion. The dead American armies of 1776 and 1812, and 1,000,000 of northern and southern dead in our civil war. They come up. They pass on in review. The 6,000,000 fallen in Napoleonic battles, the 12,000,000 Germans fallen in the Thirty Years War, the 15,000,000 fallen in the war under Sesostris; the 20,000,000 fallen in the wars of Justinian; the 25,000,000 fallen in Jewish wars; the 80,000,000 fallen in the crusades, the 180,000,000 fallen in the wars with Saracens and Turks; the 35,000,000,000 men estimated to have fallen in battle, enough, according to one statistician, if they stood four abreast, to reach clear around the earth 442 times.

But we shall have time to see them pass in review before the throne of judgment—the cavalrymen, the artillerymen, the spearmen, the infantry, the sharpshooters, the gunners, the sappers, the miners, the archers, the skirmishers, men of all colors, of all epaulets, of all standards, of all weaponry, of all countries. Let the earth be especially balanced to hear their tread. Forward! Forward! Let the orchestra of the heavenly galleries play the grand march, joined by all the fifers, drummers, and military bands that ever sounded victory or defeat at Eylau or Borodina, at Marathon or Thermopylæ, Bunker Hill or Yorktown, Solferino or Balaclava, Sedan or Gettysburg, from the time when Joshu halted astronomy above Gibeon and Ajalon till the last man surrendered to Garnet Wolseley at Tel-el-Kebir. Nations, companies, battalions, ages, centuries, and the universe! Forward in the grand review of the judgment! Forward! Gracious and eternal God! On that day may it be found that we are all marching in the right regiment and that we carried the right standard, and that we fought under the right commander, all Heaven, some on amethystine battlement and others standing in the shining gates, some on pearly shore and others on turreted heights, giving us the resounding, million voiced cheer: "Lo him that overcometh!" Blessed be the Lord God of Israel from everlasting to everlasting, and let the whole earth be filled with His glory. Amen and amen!

A RATE old gentleman—Mary, what was that noise I heard in the kitchen? Mary—Faith! an' little Oi know, unless yez heard Mike's countenance dhrop when Oi refused him a kiss at partin'. —*Texas Siftings.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion;* 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar.

Indian History.

If we could only get at the facts of the history of the savage tribes, it would be of interest to compare these with what is related as the fortune of most civilized nations. It is only in tradition that the history of the Indian lives, and only one version of the story is ever heard. Sometimes this is so true to nature that no room for doubt can be found. Such is the following chapter from the annals of the Beaver tribe, which lives in the northern part of the British possessions.

One day a young chief shot his arrow through a dog belonging to another brave. The brave revenged the death of his dog, and instantly a hundred bows were drawn. Ere night had fallen some eighty warriors lay dead around the camp, the pine woods rang with the lamentations of the women, the tribe had lost its bravest men.

There was a temporary truce; the friends of the chief whose arrow had killed the dog yet numbered some sixty people; it was agreed that they should separate from the tribe, and seek their fortune in the vast wilderness lying to the south.

In the night they began their march; sullenly their brethren saw them depart never to return. They went their way by the shores of the Lesser Slave Lake, towards the great plains which were said to be far southward by the banks of the swift-rolling Saskatchewan.

The tribe Beavers never saw again this exiled band, but a hundred years later a Beaver Indian, who followed the fortunes of a white fur-hunter, found himself in one of the forts of the Saskatchewan. Strange Indians were camped about the pallisades; they were portions of the great Blackfeet tribe whose hunting-grounds lay south of the Saskatchewan. Among them were a few braves who, when they conversed together, spoke a language different from that of the other Blackfeet; in this language the Beaver Indian recognized his own tongue.

A Great Battle

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. A good reliable weapon like Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field and restore peace and bodily health for many years. Try this peculiar medicine.

The trial of Wm. H. Ward, at Winchester, for causing the death of his child by brutal treatment, resulted in acquittal.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Joseph Bachelor, aged nineteen and Charles Monroe, fifteen, of Indianapolis, were drowned in the canal Sunday, by upsetting a boat.

The Great American Chorus.

Sneezing, snuffling and coughing! This is the music all over the land just now. "I've got such a awful cold in my head." Cure it Ely's Cream Balm or it may end in the toughest form of Catarrh Maybe you have catarrh now. Nothing is more nauseous and dreadful. This remedy masters it as no other ever did. Not a snuff nor a liquid. Pleasant, certain, radical.

An infant son of W. F. Scanlan, near Shelbyville, was fatally scalded by upsetting a tub of water.

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila. Pa.

Commencement exercises will take place at Purdue university, Thursday, June 9.

FOR THE BLOOD BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Trade Mark. Quality. Purity. Best Quality.
Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

DR. N. S. REGGLES, of Marion, Mass., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable tonic for enriching the blood, and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."

DR. R. M. DELZELL, Reynolds, Ind., says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in cases of anæmia and blood diseases, also when a tonic was needed and it has proved thoroughly satisfactory."

MR. WM. BYRNS, 26 St. Mary St., New Orleans, La., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me in a case of blood poisoning, and I heartily commend it to those needing a blood purifier."

MRS. W. W. MONAHAN, Tuscumbia, Ala., says: "I have been troubled from childhood with Impure Blood and eruption on my face—two bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters effected a perfect cure. I cannot speak too highly of this valuable medicine."

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For Constipation will depart,
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Sick Headache, too, will soon subside,
When Tarrant's Seltzer has been tried.

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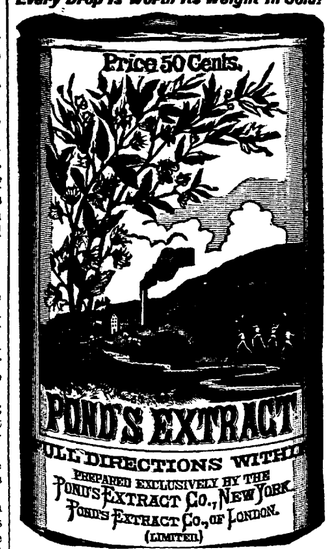
Advertises to sell Lawn Mowers extremely cheap, Refrigerators at lowest notch. Ice Cream Freezers away down. Screen Doors and Windows and the wire to make them as cheap as good goods can be sold. Tin work of all kinds promptly and carefully done at Bottom Prices.
W. H. GRIFFITHS.

THIS IS THE GENUINE!
SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES WITH BUFF WRAPPERS. SEE THAT STRIP OVER CORK IS UNBROKEN.
Our trade-mark around every bottle. In sickness Every Drop Is Worth its Weight in Gold!



It subdues, and heals all kinds of Inflammation. PILES, BLIND, BLEEDING OR ITCHING, ULCERS, OLD OR NEW WOUNDS, BRUISES BURNS, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, SORE EYES, SCALDS, SPRAINS, the greatest known remedy. CATARRH, COLDS, DIARRHŒA, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, has cured more cases than anything ever prescribed. DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, use it promptly, delay is dangerous. *Controls* HEMORRHAGES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BLEEDING Nose, Mouth, Stomach, Lungs or from any cause, stopped as by a charm. It is called the WONDER OF HEALING. USED EXTERNALLY & INTERNALLY. We have an avalanche of testimonials. Send for our book (Mailed free.) *it will tell you all about it.*
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Time Table for Fort

Daily Sentinel

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1887.

THE PLAY-HOUSE.

Current Gossip About Prominent Players and Professionals.

WITH A LITTLE HUMOR ADDED.

Various Fancies in the Footlight Realm—Movements of Noted Stars on Both Sides of the Ocean.

Decline of the Drama in England.

There has not been since the death of the late Lord Lytton a single new comedy of manners which could be compared for an instant, as a work of literary art, with his play of "Money," or even with the much-abused "Lady of Lyons," which still, in spite of every absurdity, holds its own in modern dramatic literature, simply because of its construction and literary quality. The nearest approach to work of this character—work, that is, which sought to realize from beginning to end an adequate dramatic motive and treated it with some approach to literary consistency—was what is now known as the teacup-and-saucer school of Mr. Robertson—the comedies of "Caste," "Ours," "Society," "School," etc. But reading these apart from the stage—even allowing them to be that which in several instances they certainly were not—entirely original productions—their literary merits dwindle to a combination of smart dialogues and sentiment of the most washy and trivial description. These pieces owed their success to the perfection of their mounting, the smallness of the theaters in which they were played, and the peculiar aptitude of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft for making the members of their company speak and move on the stage like ladies and gentlemen. But it is the less necessary to consider the point, as the Robertsonian school has at present time wholly lost its hold upon theatrical sympathies. It perished with the removal of those who had created it to a larger theater; its threadbare motive became evident the instant the scale of its reproduction was enlarged. Since then there has been no development of dramatic literature which could be for a moment seriously considered. Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the one author whose genius might have produced great work, meeting with but modified success in his attempt at serious writing, hit by chance upon that line of comic opera which he has since pursued with unswerving fidelity and extraordinary success. But "Patience," "Pinafore," "The Pirates of Penzance," etc., are, after all, but highly developed "Bad Ballads," and can scarcely be considered seriously from a literary point of view. Turn to Mr. Irving, whose management is so frequently said to have done so much to raise the drama, and think what dramatic literature he has found available for the Lyceum in the course of the last ten years. What has his repertoire been? Shakespeare, of course, and one or two of the older playwrights; "The Lady of Lyons," an adaptation of Erckmann-Chotrian's story of "The Bells," two or three dramas by Mr. W. G. Wills—so dreary in their nature that the majority of them have been but partial successes, even at the Lyceum—and a revival of one or two indifferent plays, such as "The Two Roses," by Mr. Albery. Not a single fresh drama or tragedy of the slightest literary merit has Mr. Irving been able to procure during his whole period of management, and yet it is notorious that this actor is one who would be only too ready to produce fresh work if he could find it of adequate merit. — *The Contemporary Review.*

He Enjoyed It.

S. P. Norman, in advance of Margaret Mather, sends the following as his first experience under the Interstate Law. He was in Lewiston, Me., at the time: "To-day I have had my first experience in excess baggage, and enjoyed it. When I arrived here I did not order my trunk up to the hotel as usual, for the simple reason that I could do without it for the day. During the afternoon I was going past the depot, and I thought I would drop in and recheck it to Portland. The baggageman said he must charge me for excess, as the trunk would surely weigh 300 pounds. I ventured that it wouldn't weigh over 200. He lowered his estimate to 250, and I demanded that it be weighed. The baggageman hauled that trunk the full length of the platform—about a block. It weighed just 180 pounds. Then, as he had to drag it back again, the air became sulphurous with profanity. Besides this, he had to make out three receipts—all for 15 cents."

Strakoschian Reminiscences.

Edgar Strakosch tells some interesting incidents in the careers of the various celebrities with whom he has been connected in a business way. "Did I ever tell you how a little vanity on the part of Emma Thursby and Ole Bull cost my uncle $40,000? We intended to star them together, but a dispute about the precedence of the names on the posters upset the arrangements. We played Ole Bull to light business until my uncle conceived the idea of crossing the names. This was acceptable to both; the concerts were highly successful, but we were $40,000 out by the failure to agree in the first instance. Ole Bull may have been a scratcher, but he drew bigger money than Remenyi, Wilhelmj, Joachim, or any of the great soloists we have had since. We lost $22,000 on Wilhelmj in one season. His music was too heavy for the people. In Memphis one day we implored him to play "Suwanee River." He did it and was given an ovation, but we could never induce him to play it again. It wasn't his class of music, he said. Are prime donne hard to manage? Well, I should say so. Here's an illustration: We had booked Gerster to sing three nights in Milwaukee. Just as we were about to leave Chicago she learned that there was no state-room on her car. She flopped off, went back to the Grand Pacific and pulled out a doctor's certificate on us to prove that she was mortally sick. That little trifle cost us $10,000. Aimee? She was a pleasant lady to get along with. She's in New York now, I believe, trying to recover her voice. A doctor has said he could do it, but I doubt it. Too many night exploits have spoiled it forever." —*St. Louis Republican.*

Earnings of Actors.

The leading actors of the best New York stock theaters — whose positions are the most enviably comfortable on the American stage—receive from $200 to $250 a week. Leading men with the first-class traveling combinations work harder perhaps, but for less remuneration. The salary list of a well-equipped legitimate company foots up to $500 or $600 a week. Joe Haworth used to make $50 or $60; now as "Jack Yeulett," in melodrama, his earnings run up to perhaps $200. Legitimate actors demand more than those in other lines. The leading man of a starring tragedian, who should be almost as good an actor as the star himself, has to do so at $150 or thereabouts weekly. A heavy man realizes for his deep-dyed villainy or baso profundo heroism from $35 to $50. The modern society play, comedy and melodrama have lower financial returns for their exponents than the legitimate—of course with the great exceptions. A low comedian, if a good one, receives $40 or above; if he has a name and it is big enough, $75. Polished villains have to maintain their polish at $40 to $60, often, perhaps, $75. Soubrettes can be had for $45 to $50. The vast army of the unadvanced is employed at $20 to $40 per capita per week. The countless organizations that prey upon country towns in one-night-only guise, and consider themselves in fortune if they have a $50 house, pay their leading people, as a standard, $20 a week, and their main army about $8 a piece and board. The girls who stand about in bad attitude, make mistakes, disfigure groupings, effects, and situations generally, and do not have to say anything, perform all this for $5 and $8 a week.

Shakespeare and Success.

In his speech at the close of the New York season Augustin Daly said, appropos of his production of "The Taming of the Shrew": "I know that Shakespeare has not always spelled success, but I cannot conscientiously join with those who have charged that he spells ruin. Since I began management eighteen years ago I have never lost a dollar from any of my Shakespearian productions, and I am convinced that if the great master be approached with sincerity the recognition will always be immediate and complete."

Green-Room Gossip.

JAMES O'NEILL starts for Europe next month.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN was the daughter of poor people.

FRANCIS WILSON, De Wolf Hopper, and Digby Bell are base-ball cranks.

MISS BRADDON, the novelist, was a utility actress in the English provinces.

P. T. BARNUM and wife propose making an extended tour of the continent.

SARAH BERNHARDT was a dressmaker's apprentice; so was Matilda Heron.

"BILLY" FLORENCE is to have a four-act comedy. Charles Gaylord is to write it.

ADONIS DIXEY has saved and snugly stowed away in United States Government bonds $120,000.

ROSE COGHLAN is becoming noted for the mammoth sweet onions grown on her farm, at Yonkers.

ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, the singer, now dead, was a very poor girl, and so was Sarah Jewett, the actress.

IT is said that Fay Templeton will return to America and head a huge burlesque opera company.

MARY ANDERSON has purchased a piece of property in Manchester-by-the-Sea, for which she paid $40,000.

ROSE COGHLAN, Osmond Tearle, Kyrle Bellew, John Gilbert, and Mme. Ponisi will be members of the company at Wallack's Theater next season.

MINNIE HAUK'S father was a German and a shoemaker, in the most straitened circumstances. Her voice early attracted the attention of one of New York's richest men, who had it cultivated.

MME. PATTI has diamonds enough to adorn half a dozen European sovereigns, but the jewelry she wears with most delight and never parts from are two inexpensive bangle bracelets, from which depend small, golden disks with Hebrew words engraved thereupon.

AMONG dramatic possibilities is a matinee to be given in a few weeks in New York. The performance, if it takes place, will be in French, and Mrs. Langtry and Sarah Bernhardt will appear in it together. Mrs. Langtry made one of her greatest hits in playing in French in Paris. She speaks the language perfectly, and the artistic friendship between Mme. Bernhardt and her is very strong. The French artist was the very first to suggest to Mrs. Langtry that she should go on the stage at all, and she has always since taken great interest and pride in her protege.

STOPPING A RUN.

How the Business Men of a Dakota Town Helped a Bank.

I ran across a New York man who is largely interested in the banking business in Dakota, says a writer in the New York *Tribune*. The conversation drifted into a discussion of the character of the people out there. "They may be rough in their manners," said he, "and uncouth in their ways, but they stand by a man when he is in trouble and they never forget a friend. I had an opportunity," he went on, "to test this trait not many years ago. The bank of the town where I was staying found itself greatly embarrassed one fine day by the failure of its principal correspondent in the territory. This fact became known late in the afternoon of the day that the news of the failure reached the town. A run on the bank the following morning was inevitable. To meet it there was but $6,000 in the vaults. The remainder of the assets could not immediately be turned into ready cash. The President of the bank was at his wits' end. He didn't know what to do. Morning came and he decided to close the bank. He was about to give the necessary orders when in walked a committee of the leading merchants of the place. They asked for an explanation of the situation. It was given to them, and likewise an opportunity to look at the books. A short examination sufficed to show that the bank was only temporarily embarrassed. They said to the President, 'You open the doors at 10 o'clock, as usual, and pay the depositors; we'll see you through this thing.' 'But how are you going to do it?' said the President; 'I have but $6,000 here, and there are at least $30,000 in deposits to be met. Half of that sum is clamoring on the sidewalk now.' 'Never mind, you can open the bank and go ahead,' said the committee, 'and we will see you through.'

"Well, the bank was opened and in rushed the depositors and out went the money. The pile of greenbacks on the cashier's desk grew smaller and smaller, and the crowd of depositors continued to increase with every minute. Still the paying at the teller's window went on. On the sidewalk the people who had drawn their money were met by some of the merchants who had promised to see the bank through. 'What are you going to do with your money?' they would ask. 'I don't know,' came the answer. 'Suppose you leave it with us; you know our house and know that we are responsible. We will give you our note and so much interest.' To the farmers (for the majority of depositors were farmers) the money in their pockets, where it drew no interest, was of little good; they preferred, of course, the notes, and were with difficulty persuaded to part with their money. As soon as they had received the money the merchants would deposit it in the bank. The same money was paid over the counter three times, and when the bank closed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon it had in its vaults as much money as it had started with in the morning, and with $6,000 it had paid over $20,000 of deposits. The promptness with which it met the demands of the depositors stayed the panic, and the next morning there was not the slightest indication of a run. This is an absolutely true story," said my informant, in conclusion, "for I was myself the President of the bank. Now, can you match that by anything in the East?"

WHY MILLIONAIRES ABOUND.

Free England and Democratic America, says a writer in *Demorest's Monthly Magazine* for April, lead the rest of the world in very rich men. The free play of modern industries and the absence of a paternal Government favor the growth of enormous fortunes in the English-speaking countries. Outside of the few Jewish bankers, such as the Rothschilds and Herr Krupp, the great gun-maker, there are very few millionaires on the Continent of Europe. In Prussia, Herr Krupp has an income of 5,000,000 marks (about $1,250,000 of our money), on which he pays $37,000 tax to the Government. Next comes Baron Rothschild, of Frankfort, with about $680,000, and Baron Bleichreder, whose income is about $600,000. There are only two other Prussians with an income over $300,000. We beat the world in millionaires. This is accounted for by the fact that on the Continent the railroads and telegraph are owned mainly by the Government, and the profits on transportation accrue to the benefit of the national treasuries. In the United States the railroad and telegraph are in private hands, and the manipulation of their stocks, as well as the profits of the business, go to pile up the enormous fortunes of our Jay Goulds, Vanderbilts, Stanfords, Huntingtons, Sages, not to mention the hundreds of others who have become millionaires as the result of manipulation in the stocks of corporations. It may be worthy of note, in passing, that wealthy real estate owners, outside of the Astor family, are not very common in this country. Our laws provide for the breaking up of great estates upon the death of the head of the house, and this puts a check to accumulations of landed wealth in a few hands. But personal property, in the form of the ownership of shares in corporations, can be better kept together in this country, and it will be noticed that in the wills of Commodore Vanderbilt and his son, Wm. H., provision was made for concentrating the wealth on one or two of the heirs. The Astor estate in New York has been held together, it is believed, by an evasion of the law regulating the discount of bonded property. But the time must come when it will be scattered among all the heirs.

INEQUALITY in the pupils of the eyes has been taken as a symptom of illness, but in 134 healthy persons a Russian physician has found only twelve with right and left pupils of equal size.

A Hog as a Life Preserver.

Christopher Crosby, then a young man, was running a small schooner between Boston and St. John, N. B. An uncle of young Capt. Crosby was running at the same time one of the large side-wheel passenger-boats plying between Portland and St. John.

Most of our readers are, no doubt, aware that it is customary during a fog, to blow a tin horn on board of sailing-vessels, in order to prevent collisions; and the sailors, as they say, take turns in "playing on the mouth-organ."

One morning, in the early part of spring, the season of the greatest amount of fog along our North Atlantic coast, Capt. Crosby's vessel was running on the southward course from St. John, about in the track of his uncle's steamer, which had left Portland that morning, and was liable to come along at any moment. During the night one of the sailors laid the "mouth-organ" down on the rail of the schooner and it rolled overboard. When the Captain came on deck in the morning he found his vessel in a dense fog, and no horn on board. For a moment he was puzzled, not knowing what to do. Recovering himself, he set one of the men to pounding on the anchor with a piece of iron; for under the circumstances it was choosing between a positive noise and a possible death.

Pounding on the anchor made a noise much better than none, but it could be heard only a short distance and was not at all satisfactory.

It so happened that among the vessel's stores the Captain had a live pig, which he allowed to run around on deck.

Presently the men on the schooner heard in the distance, beating against the water, the wheels of a steamer, which seemed to be running directly for their little vessel. They all screamed at the tops of their voices, for in five minutes they expected to be struggling in the water.

Suddenly it occurred to the Captain that the shrill squeal of a pig could be heard a long distance, and quick as thought he set one of the men pinching the pig's tail with a pair of nippers. The pig in response to each pinch belched forth a most blood-curdling shriek, which traveled far out into the fog.

The steamboat came nearer and nearer very slowly. Its Captain, faintly discerning the outlines of the schooner through the fog, and thinking it was his nephew's vessel, shouted in a deep guttural voice: "Chris, is that you?" "Yes," replied Capt. Crosby. "Well, I am glad of that," growled the uncle, "for I thought I was running ashore and right into a hog-yard."—*American Magazine.*

Lincoln and Emerson.

While Emerson did not write in verse of Lincoln, yet in prose he divides with Lowell the honor of early appreciation and fortunate characterization. In "Miscellanies" will be found an essay entitled "American Civilization," which, according to a note by Mr. Cabot, is "part of a lecture delivered at Washington, Jan. 31, 1862, it is said, in the presence of President Lincoln and some of his Cabinet, some months before the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation." Mr. Lincoln may have been present, but his secretaries have no memorandum showing the fact, and the Washington papers of the next day throw no light on the subject; in fact, Mr. Emerson's son now believes that Lincoln was probably not present. The lecturer praised the "angelic virtue" of the administration, but urged emancipation; and at the close of this essay, as printed, is a supplement commending the President for his proposal "to Congress that the Government shall co-operate with any State that shall enact a gradual abolishment of slavery." Next comes his address on the Emancipation Proclamation, in which the President is greatly praised for his moderation, fairness of mind, reticence, and firmness. "All these," Emerson says, "have bespoken such favor to the act, that, great as the popularity of the President has been, we are beginning to think that we have underestimated the capacity and virtue which the Divine Providence has made an instrument of benefit so vast. He has been permitted to do more for America than any other American man," etc. After this, in the same volume, comes Emerson's brief but memorial essay on the death of Lincoln, in which he says: "He is the true history of the American people in his time. Step by step he walked before them; slow with their slowness, quickening his march by theirs, the true representative of this continent; an entirely public man; father of his country, the pulse of twenty millions throbbing in his heart, the thought of their minds articulated by his tongue." Again, in the essay on "Eloquence" ("Essays and Social Aims"), Emerson praises the Gettysburg speech, and in the essay on "Greatness" in the same volume he gives Lincoln as an example of the "great style of hero" who "draws equally all classes:" "His heart was as great as the world, but there was no room in it to hold the memory of a wrong."—*The Century.*

What the Doctor Said.

Patient—Well, doctor, how's my pulse?

Doctor (counting)—One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, king, queen, jack.

Patient—What, doctor, what'er you doing?

Doctor—Beg pardon. Sixteen, seventeen, eighteen—a very bad case, sir.

Patient—Yes, I should think so. Er—how long have you been affected this way?—*Judge.*

Disease and Death

Force their way into many a household that might be protected from their inroads, by the simple precaution of keeping in the house that benign family medicine and safeguard of health, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Particularly where there are children, should it be kept on hand, as a prompt remedy for infantile complaints, in their outset easily conquerable, but which, if allowed to engraft themselves on the delicate childish organism, are not easily dislodged, and speedily work grievous mischief. Irregularity of the bowels, indigestion and biliousness, are ailments of common occurrence in the household. Children living in malarious regions are more liable to be attacked with chills and fever than adults, and the ravages of that fell disease in their system are speedier and more serious. In remote localities, far from professional aid, it is especially desirable.

Primitive Currency.

Schweinfurth has mentioned that toy hose are used as money by the Niam-Niams, of Africa. Tippoo Tip now describes a remarkable tribe of skilled copper-workers on the Congo, among whom copper spears form the standard of value. Enormous spear-heads, some six feet in length, serve as currency. Like bank notes with us, these spears are given a conventional value, the large ones, though of small intrinsic worth, being reckoned at one thousand dollars in the purchase of ivory.

A VETERAN, Mr. George McKona, Ashburnham, Mass., writes: "While suffering with chronic rheumatism (result of Andersonville), I used St. Jacobs Oil which gave immediate relief." Sold by Druggists and Dealers.

HOW OFTEN you see a country tavern with the sign hanging outside on the inn side.

CARL OTTO SCHOENRICH, Captain Oriole Yacht Club, Baltimore, Md., writes: "The Club, during practice cruise, used St. Jacobs Oil and it cured several cases of sprains and bruises." Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

A Wise Child.

Mother—Tommy, how are you coming on at school?

Tommy—First-rate, ma.

"Mention the names of some of the domestic animals."

"The horse, the dog, the pig."

"Mention some more, Tommy."

"The goose, the hen, and the duck."

"Yes, I was thinking of four-legged animals. What animal is that which lives mostly in the house, but which often makes a dreadful noise so that people cannot sleep?"

"Four-legged animal?"

"Yes."

"Don't let people sleep?"

"Yes."

Tommy, triumphantly—The piano.—*Texas Siftings.*

* * * * Delicate diseases of either sex radically cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for book. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Made No Effort.

"Colonel," said a well-known citizen, "I'm sorry that they beat you for vestryman the other day."

"I didn't make any effort to get the place," the Colonel replied. "In fact, I told the boys the other day that I was out of politics."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

A GLASGOW physician reports a curious experience of a patient of his who was troubled seriously with foul eructations from the stomach. Early one morning he lighted a match to see the time and in blowing out the match his breath caught fire, burning his lips and giving him terrible surprise. Probably the gases formed in his stomach were chemically analogous to the inflammable gases formed in coal pits.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

SICK and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

THE green grocer in London is one who sells vegetables. In this country he is one who trusts.

WE would be pleased to know of a man or woman who has never had headache or been subject to constipation. As these seem to be universal troubles a little advice may be in order. Why should persons cram their stomachs with nauseating purgative pills, etc., which sicken and debilitate when such a pleasant and sterling remedy as Prickly Ash Bitters will act mildly and effectively on the liver, kidney, stomach, and bowels, and at the same time tone and strengthen the whole system, causing headache, constipation and all such distressing evils to quickly disappear.

A LAWN party is pleasant enough until it begins to rain. Then it becomes a forlorn party.

PURE Cod Liver Oil made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Hazard, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

SIGN of good breeding—Getting the prize at a dog show.

Locate

In a Live Town. Cash bonus paid to all kinds of manufacturing enterprises. Live men in all kinds of businesses wanted. Address BANK OF VALLEY, Valley, Douglas Co., Nebraska.

She Is the Idol of My Heart.

Well, then, why don't you do something to bring back the roses to her cheeks and the light to her eyes? Don't you see she is suffering from nervous debility, the result of female weakness?

A bottle of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic will brighten those pale cheeks and send new life through that wasted form. If you love her, take heed.

A 5-column Newspaper Outfit for $225 spot cash. The greatest bargain ever offered in printing material. Address box 921, Fort Wayne, Ind.

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To buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, for in it you get more real value for the money than in any other medicine. A bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 Doses and lasts a month, while others will average to last not over a week, and the superior curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are also well known. Hence for economy, purity, strength and health buy Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"All I ask of any one is to try one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and see its quick effect. It takes less time and quantity to show its effect than any other preparation I ever heard of. I would not be without it in the house." MRS. C. A. M. HUBBARD, North Chili, N. Y.

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100 Doses One Dollar

HARTER'S THE ONLY TRUE IRON TONIC

Will purify the BLOOD regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS and RESTORE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power. Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe, speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. All attempts at counterfeiting only adds to its popularity. Do not experiment—get ORIGINAL AND BEST

LADIES

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PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is a sure cure for blind, bleeding or itching piles. Cure guaranteed. Price 50c and $1. At druggist's or mailed by Wilding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Agts., Toledo, Ohio.

FRECKLES PIMPLES, TAN, TETTER, etc., all removed and Complexion made beautiful by our CHAMPION CHEMICAL COMPOUND. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address C. C. CHEMICAL CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

RUPTURE If you want relief and cure at your home, send for circular of instructions. 294 Broadway, New York. Dr. J. A. Sherman's

VALUABLE RECEIPTS 25c. each, 3 for 50c. Cure for Dropsy. Cure for Scrofula. Cure for Kidney Complaints. Found in Diary of an Eminent Eng. Doctor, now deceased. Address, ADMINISTRATOR, Box D, Springfield, Ohio.

PENSIONS COLLECTED and Increased by Fitzgerald & Powell, Indianapolis, Ind. Old cases reopened. Send for copy of Laws, free.

"The Blood Is the Life."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch or eruption, to the worst scrofula or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing salt-rheum or tetter, fever-sores, hip-joint disease, scrofulous sores and swellings, enlarged glands, and eating ulcers.

Golden Medical Discovery cures consumption (which is scrofula of the lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, bronchitis, severe coughs, asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest coughs.

For torpid liver, billousness, or "Liver Complaint," dyspepsia, and indigestion, it is an unequaled remedy. Sold by druggists.

"GOOD-BY, sweet tart, good-by!" sang the baker's apprentice when his master discharged him.

NO OPIUM in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Bilious Complaints and Malaria of all kinds yield readily to the beneficent influence of

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the system, restores and preserves health. It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young. As a Blood Purifier it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at $1.00 a bottle.

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The Largest Breeding Establishment of Pure Blood Percherons in the United States. Five hundred head of Pure Blood and Grades now on hand, a large number of which were imported in July, 1886, and another large importation of from 150 to 200 head will arrive about the middle of October. Visitors always welcome—come and see them. I handle nothing but the best, and take pride in showing stock.

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"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Large bottles (100 doses) **$1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

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For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

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PENNYROYAL PILLS

The Original and Only Genuine.

Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless imitations. Ladies, ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. NAME PAPER.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., 2813 Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

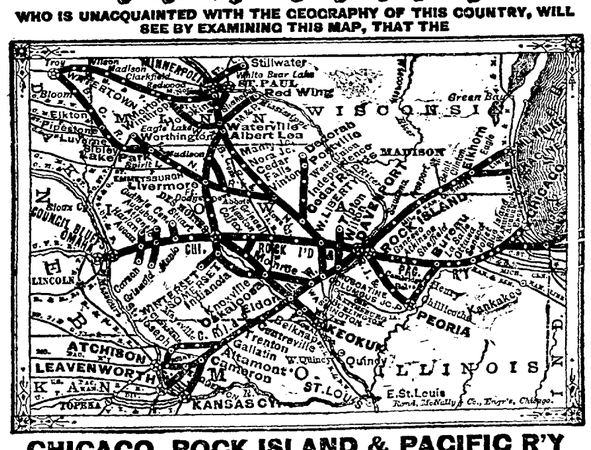
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

JONES HE **PAYS the FREIGHT** 5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam & Iron Box for **$60.** Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

$5 to **$8** a day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Address Brewster's Safety Rein Holder, Holly, Mich.

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



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Guarantees Speed, Comfort and Safety to those who travel over it. Its roadbed is thoroughly ballasted. Its track is of heavy steel. Its bridges are solid structures of stone and iron. Its rolling stock is perfect as human skill can make it. It has all the safety appliances that mechanical genius has invented and experience proved valuable. Its practical operation is conservative and methodical—its discipline strict and exacting. The luxury of its passenger accommodations is unequaled in the West—unsurpassed in the world.

ALL EXPRESS TRAINS between Chicago and the Missouri River consist of comfortable DAY COACHES, magnificent PULLMAN PALACE PARLOR and SLEEPING CARS, elegant DINING CARS providing excellent meals, and between Chicago, St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City—restful RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

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Is the direct, favorite line between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul. Over this route solid Fast Express Trains run daily to the summer resorts, picturesque localities and hunting and fishing grounds of Iowa and Minnesota. The rich wheat fields and grazing lands of interior Dakota are reached via Watertown.

A short desirable route, via Seneca and Kankakee, offers superior inducements to travelers between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul and intermediate points.

All classes of patrons, especially families, ladies and children, receive from officials and employes of Rock Island trains protection, respectful courtesy and kindly attention.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

For a woman to say she does not use Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap, is to admit she is "behind the times." Nobody uses ordinary soap now they can get "Lenox."

VITIATED BLOOD.

Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors Cured by Cuticura.

THROUGH the medium of one of your books received through Mr. Frank T. Wray, Druggist, Apollo, Pa., I became acquainted with your Cuticura Remedies, and take this opportunity to testify to you that their use has permanently cured me of one of the worst cases of blood poisoning, in connection with erysipelas, that I have ever seen, and this after having been pronounced incurable by some of the best physicians in our county. I take great pleasure in forwarding to you this testimonial, unsolicited as it is by you, in order that others suffering from similar maladies may be encouraged to give your Cuticura Remedies a trial.

P. S. WHITLINGER, Leechburg, Pa.
Reference: Frank T. Wray, Druggist, Apollo, Pa.

SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

James E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath says: "In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the Cuticura Remedies, used them, and was perfectly cured."

Sworn to before U. S Com. J. D. Crawford.

ONE OF THE WORST CASES.

We have been selling your Cuticura Remedies for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of Scrofula I ever saw cured by the use of five bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, Cuticura, and Cuticura Soap. The Soap takes the "cake" here as a medicinal soap.

TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Druggist, Frankfort, Kan.

SCROFULOUS INHERITED,

And contagious humors, with loss of hair, and eruptions of the skin, are positively cured by Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, and Cuticura Resolvent internally, when all other medicines fail. Send for pamphlet.

DRUGGISTS USE THEM.

We have obtained satisfactory results from the use of Cuticura Remedies in our own family, and recommend them beyond any blood. The demand for them grows as their merits become known.

MACMILLAN & CO., Druggists, Latrobe, Pa.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

are sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, the Great Skin cure, 50 cents; Cuticura Soap, an Exquisite Beautifier, 25 cents; Cuticura Resolvent, the New Blood Purifier, $1.00. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

PIMPLES, blackheads, skin blemishes and baby humors, use Cuticura Soap.

Choking Catarrh

Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assassin clutching your throat and pressing the life-breath from your tightened chest? Have you noticed the languor and debility that succeed the effort to clear your throat and head of this catarrhal matter? What a depressing influence it exerts upon the mind, clouding the memory and filling the head with pains and strange noises! How difficult it is to rid the nasal passages, throat and lungs of this poisonous mucus all can testify who are afflicted with catarrh. How difficult to protect the system against its further progress toward the lungs, liver and kidneys, all physicians will admit. It is a terrible disease, and cries out for relief and cure.

The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of Sanford's Radical Cure, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references.

Each packet contains one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box of Catarrhal Solvent and an improved inhaler, with treatise and directions, and sold by all druggists for $1.00.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

HOW MY SIDE ACHES

From the bench and the counter, from the loom and sewing machine goes up the cry of pain and weakness. Aching sides and Back, Kidney and Uterine Pains, strains and weakness, coughs, colds and chest pains, and every pain and ache of daily toil relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. New, elegant, and infallible. At druggists, 25c.; five for $1.00. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

MADAME MORA'S CORSETS.

MOST COMFORTABLE AND PERFECT FITTING.

Merchants say they give better satisfaction than any corset they ever sold. Dressmakers recommend them for their fine shape. Cannot break over hips. Are particularly liked by Ladies of full figure. The "CONTOUR" and "ALDINE" have the PATENT TAPPLE BACK, which covers the open space and protects the spine. The "LA REINE" has the popular REMOVABLE STEELS, which can be instantly taken out, WITHOUT CUTTING OR SPOILING. Ladies, ask for MADAME MORA'S CORSETS. No others have the celebrated French Curved Band. Beware of imitations offered to deceive the public. For sale by all leading dealers. Manufactured by

Madame Mora's Contour, Madame Mora's La Reine, Madame Mora's Aldine, Madame Mora's Comfort Hip.

L. KRAUS & CO., Birmingham, Conn.
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CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the head. Allays inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the senses of taste smell, hearing. A quick relief.

HAY-FEVER A Positive Cure.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. Ely Bros., Druggists, Owego N. Y.

Tutt's Pills

After eating, persons of a bilious habit will derive great benefit by taking one of these pills. If you have been

DRINKING TOO MUCH,

they will promptly relieve the nausea,

SICK HEADACHE

and nervousness which follows, restore the appetite and remove gloomy feelings. Elegantly sugar coated.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins by grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

March 12-mas1y

FITS STOPPED FREE. Marvelous success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INVALUABLE if taken as directed. No fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to [illegible]. Send to [illegible]

Daily Sentinel

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1887.

THE WHEEL.

Illumiuated Parade, The Tourists and Items of Interest for Wheelmen.

"Cull" Thieme has given his order for a new Pony Star.

H. R. Winship, of Chicago, won the bicycle race from Chicago to Pullman, May 30. His handicap was eight minutes and 30 seconds. He took a header on arriving at the winning point, being thoroughly exhausted.

Harry Pickard, Frank Ross and Will Blondoit were duly elected, Thursday night, full-fledged members of the Fort Wayne Bicycle club, There was also a race track committee appointed, consisting of Secretary Thieme and Captain Ohnhouse.

Will Buckles has received his 55 in. new Victor light roadster, and we predict that he will hustle some of our racing men this year. Will was the winner of the beginners' race last fall, and he will be near the front in future "spurts." Look out for him.

The Elizabeth and Orange, N. J., clubs have each ten ladies as active members. The "ladies' runs" have become very popular and are fully attended, Distances of from ten to twenty-five miles are covered in afternoon spins. The Orange girls take a very active part in club affairs, attending all meetings and doing their share of committee work.

"It is true, gentlemen, I am a novice of only six weeks standing, but like the traditional bed bug, I seem to 'get there just the same.' By the way, I would suggest to all bicycle riders that hereafter Fee's name be 'Grand-ma.' This originated with me while in the office of the Lutz hotel at Wabash, last Sunday, and is good."—O. L. Perry.

A bicycle rider has never been known to receive even the slightest scratch without it appeared in the daily press as a "serious accident," or "bad header," or something of the kind. Seemingly the average reporter puts in about half his time enlarging on the slight mishaps that occassionally occur to wheelmen as well as to the devotees of any other sport.

Ben Armack, of the Pittsburg machine shops, had the misfortune to break his leg on last Sunday. It is nothing serious, but doubly unfortunate happening just when it did, as his 50-in full nickle Victor light roadster has been received, and now Ben will have to seek consolation in gazing at it instead of riding it. We trust he will soon be in the saddle.

The seven tourists who took in the trip to Wabash last Sunday report a most enjoyable time. The weather could not have been more favorable and the roads were in excellent shape. There are portions of this road with which the Leo cannot begin to compare and yet we have heard many wheelmen call the Leo the finest strip of road in the state. There are a number of hills on this route affording some hard climbs, but the hard work is well paid for by the beautiful coasts which follow. One in particular we remember, a few miles this side of Lagro, in Wabash county, is from three fourths to a mile in length winding in and out among the hills and is equal to eight or ten "corkscrews." All went smoothly with the boys until Wabash was reached. The streets are all torn up and covered with loose stone, as the city is laying water works, and it was here that a number of hard falls were taken; though no one was hurt. The steep hill that goes down right into the heart of town proved a "corker" to some of the boys and the club tailor doubtless did a thriving business the next day. The party consisted of Frank Fee, Louis Ohnhous, John Hanna, Chas. Guild, Frank Phillips, Will Shorey and O. L. Perry, the novice.

Tuesday, June 7, Carnival Day, and one that promises to be long remembered by wheelmen of Fort Wayne, is close at hand. Those who have not already had their costumes prepared or disigned the framework for their wheels which are to carry the lanterns, will need to make haste. It is hoped that every wheelman in Fort Wayne and vicinity will turn out in costume with his wheel gaily decorated. But if there is any one who does not feel able to go to this expense (which is slight) we hope this will not deter them from turning out, for the committee has a supply of red and green torches which will be furnished to them free of cost. Our aim is for every wheelman in town to join in the parade and have a right royal good time. Those who are not going to make their own costumes may rent them cheap of Mrs. Krausch, on Calhoun street. Adams, Steely & Co., the East Main street milliners, have received a large supply of Japannise lanterns, which they ordered especially for this occassion. They will furnish them at cost to the wheelmen. Very beautiful lanterns may be had for 2c. up. Wheelmen are requested to be on hand promptly at 7 p. m., on the corner of Hanna and Lewis streets, for it will take considerable time to form the line. Costumes may be changed in the building on the corner (former City hospital), which has been kindly donated for the occasion by Mr. Sam. Hanna. The following is the line of march: From Lewis north on Hanna to Wayne, west to Clay, north to Berry, west to Barr, south to Wayne, west to Jackson, north to Berry, east to Harrison, south to Washington, west to Broadway, south to Jefferson, east to Barr, south to Lewis, east to Hanna, disband.

Boils, pimples, hives, ringworm, tetter, and all other manifestations of impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

In General Debility, Emaciation, Consumption and Wasting in Children, Scott's Emulsion is a most valuable food and medicine, it creates an appetite, strengthens the nervous system and builds up the buy. "Have been highly pleased with it in Consumption, Scrofula, and Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis and Throat Troubles."—A. Jones, M. D., Cornersville, Tenn.

Slug Shot.

Save your currant, gooseberry and rose bushes, in fact all shrubs as well as cabbage, potatoes and all vegetable plants by using Slug Shot dust, the cheapest and most effective insect powder known, guaranteed to do the work, and not a poison. 10 cents per pound, 4 pounds for 25 cents. S. BASH & CO.
dec9tu-w4

New Light on the Subject.

A little man with gray eyes rushed into the smoking-room of a Pullman car on the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad, and, taking a safety-match from the safe on the wall, began scratching the percussion end on the wood-work. Two baldheaded men who were sitting in the compartment smiled serenely as they watched the little fellow's vain efforts to strike a light.

"You can't light one of those matches unless you strike the emery paper on the side of the safe," said one of the spectators, becoming annoyed at the rasping noise.

The "greeny" smiled complacently and said he guessed he could.

Another match was rubbed along the panels of the room, then across the sole of a big right foot, and finally broken in a diagonal sweep over a pantaloon leg.

"You can't do it, I tell you," repeated the same spectator, shifting his position.

"Betcher $5 I can," replied the little man.

"But you will light it on your cigar."

"No, sir; do you want to cover that bet?"

"Certainly."

"And does your friend want another $5 of it?"

"Of course," said the other speculator, speaking for himself.

Four $5 bills were piled upon one another in quick order, and then the little man took a match from the safe, walked to the door, and rubbed the percussion head along the ground, flinty glass. The little stick burst into flame and burned rapidly as the little man picked up the four bills and walked out upon the platform to enjoy the crisp air. After he had gone the baldheaded men spoke to one another in a strange tongue.—*Chicago News.*

Pond's Extract

is the most potent curative agent known for pains, aches and injuries; let those who have never used it inquire concerning its virtues. Pond's extract is used alike by the medical profession and the people and it holds a position held by no other medicine in this country, or, perhaps, the world. Beware of imitations weak and sour.

Paul Baumann, 51 East Main street, stores overcoats, winter clothing, furs, seal skin sacques, etc. Goods left with him will be returned in the fall in first-class shape. 28-2t.

Ask your dealer for the Don Carlos cigar, the best in the market. 23-2w

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

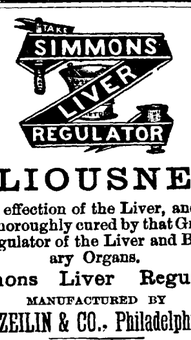
THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE."

ABE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin, Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts., 50 cts., and $1.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY--a positive cure for Catarrh, Diptheria and Canker Mouth. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

Darsey Mitten, printer, died at the city hospital, Indianapolis, Sunday, aged forty-eight—buried by Typographical union. He had fallen in an alley near the *Sentinel* office that morning; apoplexy produced by dissipation.



BILIOUSNESS

Is an effection of the Liver, and can be thoroughly cured by that Grand Regulator of the Liver and Biliary Organs.

Simmons Liver Regulator.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia. Pa.

I was afflicted for several years with disordered liver, which resulted in a severe attack of jaundice. I had as good medical attendance as our section affords, who failed utterly to restore me to the enjoyment of my former good health. I then tried the favorite prescription of one of the most renowned physicians of Louisville, Ky., but to no purpose; whereupon I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator. I found immediate benefit from its use, and it ultimately restored me to the full enjoyment of health.

A. H. SHIRLEY, Richmond, Ky.

HEADACHE

Proceeds from a Torpid Liver and Impurities of the Stomach. It can be invariably cured by taking

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR !

Let all who suffer remember that

Sick And Nervous Headaches

Can be prevented by taking a dose as soon as their symptoms indcate the coming of an attack.

ST JACOBS OIL

For Strains, Sprains and Bruises.

JOHN TEEMER, Champion Oarsman of America.
"I have found St. Jacobs Oil of inestimable value."

MR. J. C. COPELAND, Editor *Australian Cyclist*, Sydney, N. S. W.
"My tricycle journey of 1200 miles would not have been completed without St. Jacobs Oil."

MR. WM. BEACH, World's Champion Oarsman, Royal Hotel, Ryde.
"St. Jacobs Oil cures stiffness, cramps and muscular pains in training."

CAPT. PAUL BOYTON, the world-renowned Swimmer.
"I do not see how I could get along without St. Jacobs Oil."

MR. JOHN ROLFE, Champion Bicyclist, 81 Liverpool St., Sydney, N. S. W.
"After riding 1,000 miles against time, St. Jacobs Oil removed all fatigue and pain."

MR. E. F. PAINTER, London Athletic Club.
"St. Jacob Oil cured me of a sprained tendon."

EDWARD HANLAN, Champion Oarsman.
"For muscular pains I have found St. Jacobs Oil invaluable."

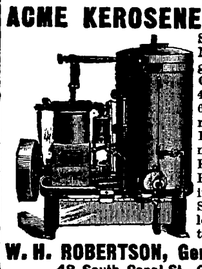
ALL BASE BALL CLUBS, individually and collectively
Use St. Jacobs Oil for sprains, strains and bruises.

ALL ASSOCIATIONS of Field Sports, Turf, Water and Road, use St. Jacobs Oil for sprains, strains and bruises.

Every application gives relief; every bottle contains a cure; every bottly tested as to quality; every genuine bottle bears the firm's fac-simile signature; every home in America knows its value; every spoken language knows its name; every journal praises it; every dealer knows its merits; every chemist finds it perfect. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Price fifty cents per bottle. The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore Md.

TELEGRAPHY Is a first-class trade, pays good wages, and can be quickly learned at our school. $2500 GRADUATES AT WORK. We will teach you thoroughly, and put you at work in either Commercial or Railroad Telegraphy. 87 WRITE FOR OUR CIRCULARS. VALENTINE BROTHERS, JANESVILLE, WIS.

ACME KEROSENE ENGINE.

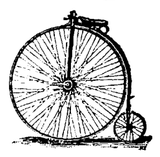


Self-regulating. No skilled engineer required. Clean and safe. 4½ gallons oil at 6c per gallon will run ten hours. Best of the kind made. 1, 2 and 4 Horse Power. For all purposes, including yachts. Send for catalogue. Mention this paper.

W. H. ROBERTSON, General Agent, 48 South Canal St., Chicago.

March 12-eod 3me-d.

New Victor Light Roadster



TRUE TANGENT WHEEL
Handsomest and Strongest Bicycle in the market.
HARRY KEPLINGER, Agent

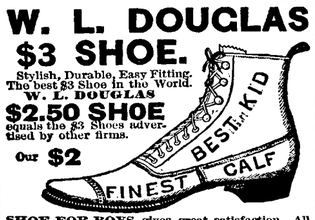
W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE.

Stylish, Durable, Easy Fitting. The best $3 Shoe in the World.
W. L. DOUGLAS

$2.50 SHOE

equals the $3 Shoes advertised by other firms.

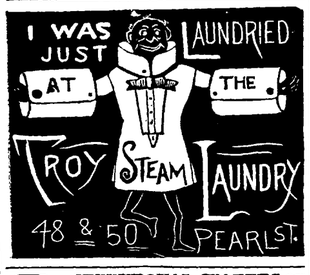
Our $2



SHOE FOR BOYS gives great satisfaction. All the above are made in Button, Congress and Lace, all styles of toe. Sold by 2,000 dealers thoughout the U. S. If your dealer does not keep them, send name on postal to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

BEWARE OF FRAUD. knowledge that some unscrupulous dealers are offering other goods as mine, and when asked why my stamp is not on the shoes, state that I have discontinued its use. THIS IS FALSE. Take none represented to be the "W. L. Douglas Shoes," unless name, warrantee and price are stamped on bottom of each shoe. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For sale by M. App, 106 Calhoun St.



PENNYROYAL WAFERS are successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Are *Safe, Effectual and Pleasant* $1 per box by mail, or at druggists. *Sealed Particulars* 2 postage stamps. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH

Sold in Fort Wayne by Dreier Bro.
Oct. 18-1y.

Itching Five Long Years.

New Bloomfield, Miss., Jan. 2. 1886.

Hod Bitters Co.:

I wish to say to you that I have been suffering for the last five years with a severe itching all over. I have heard of Hop Bitters and have tried it. I have used up four bottles, and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor but feel to bless you for such a relief from your medicine and torment of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at me. One gave me seven ounces of solution of arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine, I am well and my skin is well, clean and smooth as ever.

HENRY KNOCHE.

Good Words—From Good Authority.— * * * We confess that we are perfectly amazed at the run of your Hop Bitters. We never had anything like it, and never heard of the like. The writer (Benton) has been selling drugs here nearly thirty years, and has seen the rise of Hostetter's Vinegar and all other bitters and patent medicines, but never did any of them, in their best days, begin to have the run that Hop Bitters have. We can't get enough of them. We are out of them half the time. * * From letter to Hop Bitters Co, from Benton, Myers & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Cleveland, O.

Good For Babies.—"We are pleased to say that our baby was permanently cured of a serious protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength."—The Parents.

Miserableness.

The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or pining away from a condition of miserableness that no one knows what all them (profitable patients for doctors), is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose, and keep it up until befect health and strength is restored.

Wicked For Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be held into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."—Rev. E. R. Warren, Scipio, N. Y.

A Good Account.—To sum it up, six long years of bedridden sickness and suffering, costing $200 per year, total $1,000, all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taden by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since without the loss of a day, and I want everbody to known it for their benefit."—John Weeks, Butler,

Never Forget This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all e se fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters is a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are nervous use Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, billious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply or swallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath and health.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can made the picture of health with Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?

In short they cure all Diseases of the stomach, Bowels, Blood; Liver, Nerves, Kidneys' Bright's Disease. $1000 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

J. JAXTHEIMER,

— THE —

Merchant Tailor!

Has a full line of imported and domestic goods for

SPRING AND SUMMER

SUITINGS!

All Goods are made up in the most artistic manner and no suit is to leave the store without giving entire satisfaction.

PRICES REASONABLE.

32 W. MAIN ST.

O. D. WEISELL
DENTIST
34 Calhoun St.

L. O. HULL,

WALL PAPER!

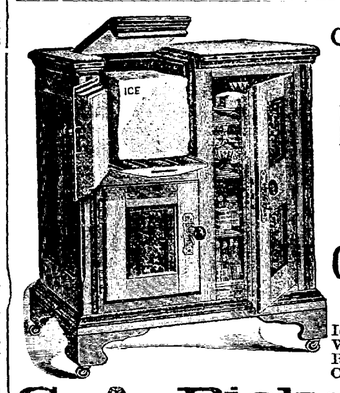
AND CEILING DECORATIONS,

The Newest Goods, Latest Novelties, Lowest Prices!

HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTING.

The Wall Paper customer rarely knows *what* to select, but must depend *largely* on the taste of the dealer, hence the *necessity* of buying where you can get suggestions of *value*. We have made a study of the *harmony and contrast of colors*, as applied to wall paper combinations and the result is shown in our increasing *business* and the character of our *work*, and we are now recognized *headquarters* for artistic wall and ceiling decoration. Examine goods at *other* stores, then at *ours*, and you will buy your wall paper at *Headquarters*.

90 CALHOUN STREET.



Call and Examine Our Line of Summer Goods.

REFRICERATORS!

In numerous styles of both hard and soft wood.

The "PEERLESS"

Gasoline Stoves!

The Best in the Market.

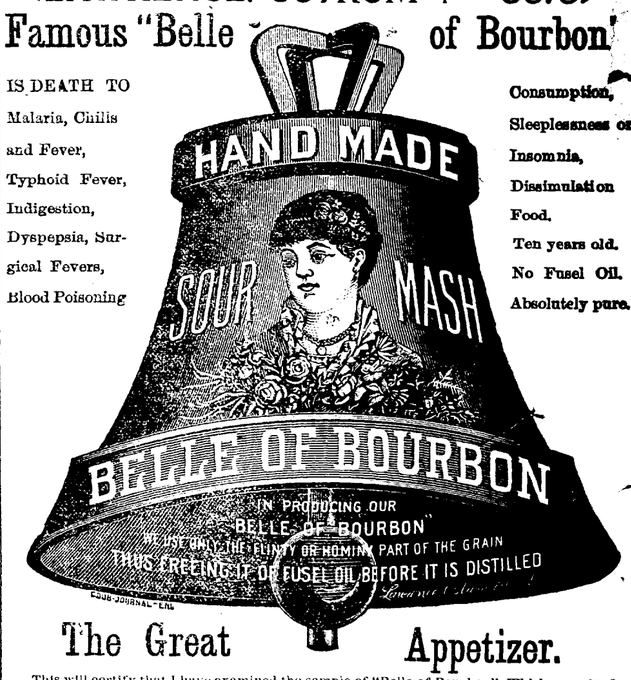
The "White Mountain" Triple Motion Ice Cream Freezers, Jewett's Filters and Water Coolers. Also a full line of Ranges, Stoves, Tinware, Wringers, Cutlery, etc., etc., etc.

C. A. Pickard & Co.,

NO. 29 EAST COLUMBIA STREET.

LAWRENCE, OSTROM AND CO.'S Famous "Belle of Bourbon"

IS DEATH TO Malaria, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Surgical Fevers, Blood Poisoning


HAND MADE
SOUR MASH
BELLE OF BOURBON
IN PRODUCING OUR
"BELLE OF BOURBON"
WE STRIKE THE FLINTY OR HOMINY PART OF THE GRAIN
THUS FREEING IT OF FUSEL OIL BEFORE IT IS DISTILLED
COURIER-JOURNAL-LOUISVILLE

Consumption, Sleeplessness or Insomnia, Dissimulation Food. Ten years old. No Fusel Oil. Absolutely pure.

The Great Appetizer.

This will certify that I have examined the sample of "Belle of Bourbon" Whisky received from Lawrence, Ostrom & Co., and found the same to be perfectly free from fusel oil and all other deleterious substances and strictly pure. I cheerfully recommend the same for family and medicinal purposes. J. P. DARNELL, M. D., Analytical Chemist, Louisville, Ky.

For Sale by Druggists, Wine Merchants and Grocers everywhere. Price, $1.25 per Bottle.

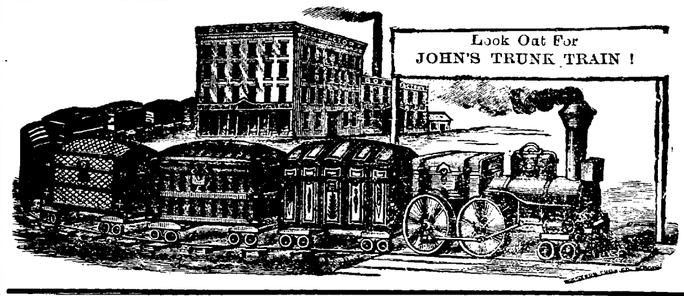
If not found at the above, half dozen bottles in plain boxes will be sent to any address in the United States on receipt of $6. Express paid to all places east of the Missouri River.

Lawrence, Ostrom & Co., Louisville, Ky

JULIUS NATHAN & CO., Agents. - - - Fort Wayne, Ind.

For Sale by DREIER BROS., W. H. PYKE and OTHERS

Dec. 18-1y.



A. L. JOHNS & CO

51 and 53 East Columbia St.

Trunks and Traveling Bags

To please all. Wholesale and retail. Largest assortment, Best Trunks, Lowest Prices.

WILDING AND SON.

WALL PAPER!

Borders and Ceiling Decorations.

We hawe the largest and most complete stock of wall paper and ceiling decorations to be found in the city, and our competent corps of paper hangers and painters will please you. Call at once, as we are offering some extnordinary bargains.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE

NO. 191 CALHOUN STREET.

April 14-tf

WHAT GENTLEMEN SHOULD WEAR

The correct styles and finest qualities at

GOLDEN & MONAHAN'S,

66 Calhoun Street.

Agents for Dunlap's Celebrated Hats

Glorious Fourth!

Everybody Celebrates!

The largest Stock of FIREWORKS ever brought to this city at wholesale and retail. Our prices are as low as the lowest. It will pay dealers in surrounding towns and committees on celebrations to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. Our Fireworks are all colored and satisfaction is guaranteed.

MAX. G. LADE,

Sportsmen's Emporium,

58 East Main & 52 Barr St.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

Commissioner Black's Good Work—An Interesting Comparison.

[From the National View.]

The following comparative statement contrasts the work of the Pension Bureau during the last two years of Republican rule with the first two years of the Democratic administration:

In the year ending June 30, 1883, there were 52,279 pension certificates issued, of which number 38,161 were original cases, and the remainder increase and miscellaneous claims. For the fiscal year end ng June 30, 1884, the total number of certificates issued was 56,729, of which 34,190 were original, and the balance increase and miscellaneous cases. In the next fiscal year, up to the 17th of March, 1885, when General Black entered upon the duties of his office, there were 39,154 certificates of all kinds issued. From March 17 up to the 30th of June of the same year—a period of only two months and a half—there were issued 31,232 pension certificates. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, there were issued 76,654 pension certificates, 40,852 of which were original cases. In that same fiscal year there were also issued 79,985 supplemental certificates to widows and dependent relatives whose pensions had been increased by the act of March 19, 1886—a grand total for that one year of 159,643 allowances.

These supplemental certificates were issued within a very few months after the passage of the law. At no time in the history of the office has such an enormous number of pensions been "increased" without interference with the regular work of the office or without a call upon Congress for additional help. From the 1st of July, 1886, up to and including the 30th of April, 1887, ten months, there were 74,608 certificates issued, of which 34,852 were original cases.

There are yet remaining two months of the present fiscal year, and the result will be a showing greater by far than any previous year in the history of the office. This immense amount of work has been performed with a reduction of the clerical force of over one hundred. General Black determined to conduct the office upon strict business principles, and required that the entire time of the clerical force during office hours should be devoted to the consideration and transaction of the public business and the settlement of long-delayed pension claims. As one result of this regulation the first year of his administration exhibited a saving in the matter of leaves of absence of 15,664 days of the aggregate time of the clerical force, or 12 years 11 months and 4 days of the time of a single clerk.

Since the 17th of March, 1885, when the present Commissioner assumed the duties of his office, no leaves of absence have been granted for political purposes, and no pension-office clerks have gone off on "stumping tours," as was formerly the custom. From July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885, the average number of working days for the clerical force was 266, while in the succeeding year the average number of working days was 281. In the year 1886 the present Commissioner turned over to the Treasury over $100,000 of unexpended appropriations on account of clerical hire, and he effected a saving in the same year in the item of stationery of over $13,000—this notwithstanding the fact that the business of the bureau had been very largely increased.

It was formerly the practice that when a pension claim had been neglected—that is, when the claimant or his attorney had failed to call up the case for a certain length of time—the case "abandoned" and consider it in about the same light as a rejected case. General Black abolished this practice, and required of his chiefs of bureaus that all claims should be given a chance of being considered and finally adjudicated. Every case filed during his administration has received prompt attention. His order that all cases filed prior to his entry into office should be examined before the 1st of June has already been fully complied with, and there is not a single case in the pending files of the office which has not been examined, and in which steps have not been taken toward final settlement. As a consequence of the application of the practical business principles in the management of the office, the Pension Bureau, for the first time in its history, is abreast of the original invalid claims filed. To illustrate the enormous increase in the business of the Pension Bureau, during the month of March, 1881, there were received 159,385 pieces of mail matter, and there were sent out from its office 141,808 circulars and letters, while in the month of March, 1887, there were received 287,263 pieces of mail matter, and there were sent out from the office 188,142 letters and circulars.

The following table will show the number of pension certificates issued during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, and for the year of 1887 up to the 30th of April:

					Up to April 30,
Cases.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Original.....	38,161	34,190	35,771	40,852	34,852
Increase and miscel.....	14,814	22,539	34,615	38,702	39,756
Totals....	52,979	56,729	70,386	79,554	74,608

In the fiscal year of 1886 there were also issued 79,987 supplemental certificates to widows and dependent relatives, whose pensions had been increased by Congressional enactment of March 19, 1886.

What Are the Issues?

It would be interesting to know on what issue the Republicans expect to enter the next national campaign. None at the present moment seems to be very clear in the minds of the leaders who are speaking from time to time, or in those of the party newspaper editors who do not enjoy the precious privilege of saying nothing when there is nothing to say. Of the men who may, or think that they may, be chosen to lead the Republican host, Mr. Sherman has just come back from the South and Mr. Blaine has started for the West. The former has spoken; the latter has been spoken about. What is said by one and what is said of the other throws some light on what the issue is not to be, but very little on what it is to be. It is plain, for instance, that there is going to be a good deal of trouble in making the issue "the vindication" of Mr. Blaine. On that point the distinguished ex-candidate need not go West to find out what some of his former advocates and present admirers think. The press of Iowa and Wisconsin—two States that have been included in the published itinerary of Mr. Blaine—has recently contained a number of statements to the effect that he is an "impossible" candidate for 1888. These statements do not settle the question, but they are significant. He who runs may read the signs they afford, and they will not be lost on Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Sherman, in his remarks he has made since his return to Ohio, has made another thing clear—even clearer than Mr. Blaine's prospects—and that is that there will be no campaign made on the Southern question this year. The stakes that Mr. Blaine drove in his notorious Portland speech on the moral of the election are rudely and even contemptuously pulled up by Mr. Sherman and thrown into the ditch. The negroes of the South are not being oppressed or worked at starvation wages, as Mr. Blaine said they were and would be. The workingmen of the North are in no danger of competition from labor cheaper and more helpless than slave labor, as Mr. Blaine said they would be. Mr. Sherman reports that there is good feeling between the races, that the negroes are not only safe but industrious, busy and prosperous. The stories of Southern progress, he says, are not exaggerated. That region is developing rapidly under the influence of peace, industry, and enterprise. It has become—mark the word—"[illegible]." It [illegible]

dotards in the North. Its interests are ours; its methods, principles, purposes are ours. Its representatives are in every market in the North and ours all over the South. The common bond of constant intercourse, on the basis of mutual confidence and respect, is becoming every day stronger. Obviously there can be no use for the bloody shirt in the next canvass.—*New York Times.*

TARIFF REDUCTION.

A Movement to Unite the Democrats in Congress on that Issue.

A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Times* says: "For some days there has been more or less informal talk in administration circles on the tariff question. From intimations dropped in those quarters it may be announced that Secretary Fairchild is seriously contemplating a movement with the approbation of the President and his colleagues looking to a concentration of the Democrats in the House of Representatives and the Senate upon a measure of tariff reduction. After careful inquiry it has been ascertained that every member of the Cabinet is favorable to such a programme. After the experience of the past two Congresses the President is convinced that but one course remains open to the Democratic party, and that it is the formulation of a bill in consultation with such men as Randall and Carlisle and others representing the diverse positions of Democratic sentiment on the subject, for the purpose of bringing them together upon some common ground of agreement.

"The President has seen for some time that an issue will be made on the tariff, and has urged that it would be more sagacious to get to work at once and prepare a bill to be submitted to Congress as a measure of administration policy than to let the question continue to play havoc as a firebrand in the ranks of the party. It is proposed to make the bill an administration question in the House, and thus bring it before the people as a distinctive issue upon which the Democratic party will stand in the next campaign. Judging from the present situation of affairs among the party leaders, it will take a large amount of pressure to bring the opposite views of Messrs. Carlisle and Randall together. It been suggested in Treasury circles that Kentucky whisky influence, the tobacco men, and the protection Democrats can only reach a basis of settlement by pooling their differences and evolving some sort of a compromise. If this should fail a bill will be prepared at the Treasury supposed to strike between these conflicting interests.

"Secretary Fairchild is very decided in his advocacy of reduction of revenue from customs. He thinks a necessity exists for some action of this kind, or will do so soon. The accumulation of surplus will now go on steadily, and will lead to formal action on his part before the Cabinet as soon as the first indications manifest themselves in the monetary operations of the people. The theory of reduction will be in placing raw materials, like iron and wool, on the free list, and reduction of rates on certain manufactures. There is an idea, notwithstanding the ruinous importations at present rates, that certain manufactures of iron and steel can stand a reduction. Members of the administration believe there is a point at which modifications of the tariff can be made without detriment to American industry."

"Honest" John and the Whisky Tax.

At the Commonwealth Club dinner George William Curtis delivered an ornate address eulogizing Eatonian reform and the mugwumps, and significantly describing John Sherman as "about the purest and ablest man in public life" at the present time. There are other illustrations in plenty which go to show that whatever Republican or mugwumpian antipathy there may be to Blaine is rapidly crystallizing into friendship for Sherman. The cool, calculating Ohio man is deemed the most available club wherewith to knock out the magnetic man from Maine—if he is to be knocked out at all. Mr. Curtis and his friends feel decidedly uncomfortable. Not being allowed to boss the Democratic party they are pining to get back into the Republican ranks; but they cannot consistently go back or be taken back next year should Mr. Blaine be the standard-bearer. That is the mainspring of their sudden love for Sherman.

Is it true that Mr. Sherman is "about the purest and ablest man in public life?" It is a query which will by no means command a unanimous affirmative. The most serious smirch on Mr. Sherman's record is that which he acquired near the close of the war when the heavy revenue tax was levied on whisky.

The act of Aug. 1, 1862, imposed a tax of only 20 cents a gallon on whisky. Toward the close of the war the need of increased revenues grew imperative, and by the act of June 30, 1864, the whisky tax was raised to $1.50, with a provision that it should be $2 per gallon on and after Jan. 1, 1865. Congressman John Sherman voted for that bill, but before doing so he is credited with having quietly organized a big whisky syndicate to corner every gallon that could be secured. Many persons made fortunes at that time by taking whisky out of bond while the passage of the proposed law was yet in doubt, but to Mr. Sherman is attributed the unenviable distinction of deliberately organizing a whisky pool and then hastening back so that his voice and influence in Congress might lend success to his big speculation.

Was not that a far more discreditable transaction than any decision given in favor of Little Rock by Speaker Blaine? And can our mugwump friends strain at the gnat while they swallow the camel?—*New York Graphic.*

New York's Anti-Saloon Republicans.

The character of the men who spoke at the meeting of the Anti-Saloon Republicans in New York the other day shows clearly enough that the movement is one which is not intended to injure the saloon as much as it is to assist the Republican party. It is the result of conviction on the part of certain all-round party men that the saloon influence is too rampant in politics and must be restrained, but it does not contemplate any action which will drive the saloon Republicans into another party. The principal speakers were ex-Judge Noah Davis, Theodore Roosevelt and ex-Senator Windom. Every one of these gentlemen is a partisan, a man who would support by word and vote a Republican saloonkeeper before he would a Democratic saint. Other men prominent in the movement have the same record. No amount of rum sickens them at all if it is on their side.

If a reason for this Anti-Saloon Republican organization is asked for it may be found in the fact that the real Anti-Saloon party is making much trouble for the Republican party, which does not care to take ground on either side of the prohibition question, but which hopes, by assuming a great moral attitude signifying nothing, to stem the tide of desertion from its ranks. There is reason to believe that it will take something more than an occasional meeting of a lot of partisans under a pleasant name to convince the third party that its mission has been fulfilled.—*Chicago Herald.*

Voorhees on Blaine.

Passing to prognosticate on national affairs, the Senator said that, while he was a personal friend of Blaine, and while the members of his family mingled with the friends of Blaine and his family, he thought the Republican party could never nominate Blaine as a Presidential candidate again, especially when they considered his physical condition. As the Senator said: "One of my friends, a warm, personal friend, who has traveled with James G. Blaine recently and for several months, is confident that Blaine is a physical wreck." As the Senator expressed it, Mr. Blaine is a broken down man. In Senator Voorhees' opinion, James G. Blaine had stood the strain and excitement of a Presidential ambition as long as he could be expected to, and his physical condition was entirely broken down. In the Senator's opinion, so far as he knew, the opinion was sustained by the most prominent Republicans. It would be utterly suicidal to think of nominating James G. Blaine as the next Republican candidate, and he did not think he would get a first place on that problematical ticket. —*Chicago Times interview.*

Congressman Springer Interviewed.

In reply to a question as to the probabilities of an extra session of Congress Mr. Springer said: "I do not think the President has decided yet what he will do. He has not told me nor any one else so far as I can learn what course he will take. I should like to know very much, as it has a good deal to do with my own future. I think, however, that the President will be actuated by the condition of the public mind later in the summer. If the surplus should increase largely and the people call for an immediate reduction in taxation he will then have to decide between an extra session or the purchase of bonds in the open market."

"How about 1888?"

"Well, I think there is a universal feeling among Democrats that Cleveland will be renominated."

"Because he is the only man available, or because his administration has been satisfactory?"

"Both. There is no one upon whom Democrats can agree. Then he has had a very successful term in the White House so far."

"Would not Hill be a better man to carry New York State?"

"The opinion of New York Democrats who have visited Washington lately is that Hill should run for Governor and Cleveland for re-election. This would combine their forces and make the chances of both much better."

"Who will be the Republican candidate?"

"Blaine and Sherman are fighting hard for it, and it seems to lie between them, unless they should be equally strong, when Allison and Hawley might obtain the nomination."

"You don't put any faith in the reported alliance between Blaine and Sherman—the Ohioan to tail the ticket?"

"No, they will not combine. Blaine is to conduct his campaign from Europe. His is no 'pent-up Utica.' Sherman is coming out here. It is more likely that Gov. Foraker will unite with Blaine. I see that the latter cannot make friends with Bob Lincoln."—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Misplaced Sneer.

"That picturesque back number statesman" is the style in which the Philadelphia *Press* sneers at the statement of Mr. Bristow, once of Grant's Cabinet, that he is out of politics. We are not aware of anything in Mr. Bristow's public record that is not creditable, and did not suppose that there was any more heinous sin than unearthing the whisky thieves to be charged to him. His worst fault was that he was an honest, conservative Republican. Why this should provoke a sneer at Republican hands in our day we are at a loss to understand. If there had been more of this class, the Republican party might have been in posession of the Presidency.—*Boston Herald.*

Blaine's Campaign.

The holy alliance between Mr. Blaine and Rome appears to be working. Says a telegram from Baltimore: "Burnside Post, G. A. R., and the drum-corps, in uniform, assisted at mass to-day in St. Bridget's Church, Canton. They were accompanied by the Howard Zouaves, also in uniform." At the church door they were received by the Knights of St. Aloysius (a branch of the church militant, apparently), and cheered by the congregation. Mass was celebrated by Padre Jordan, who afterward preached a sermon in which he alluded to the performance as a breaking down of the barriers between the Roman Church and the G. A. R.

The correspondent adds: "This is the first time that a G. A. R. post has attended as a body, and in regimentals, a Roman church." The event would be more surprising if this were not also the first time an ambitious aspirant to the Presidency has entered into a holy alliance with Rome. —*Chicago Times.*

Keeping Very Still.

That politics doesn't enter into the departments at Washington to any great extent nowadays is demonstrated by the recent experience of Gen. Elmer, who was one of the Assistant Postmasters General under the Republican administration. He lately had occasion to visit Washington, and he called at the Postoffice Department to pay his respects to his successor. Of course he was asked to go the rounds of the department, and while doing so was astonished to find still on duty a Republican clerk whom he had appointed at the request of a Republican Senator.

"Hello," said Gen. Elmer, going up to the clerk's desk, "you here still?"

"Yes," said the clerk, "durned still."—*Boston Herald.*

Political Notes.

REPUBLICAN organs are wont to speak of "the insatiable hunger for spoils of the Democratic party;" but can they tell us when any Republican administration has ever cut down the expenses of government by abolishing fat but unnecessary offices? It is not remembered that such a thing has ever gone into the Republican record.—*Chicago Times.*

MR. BLAINE'S admiring newspaper organs predict that if he takes the stump in Great Britain he will strike terror to the hearts of the coercionists. If Mr. Blaine, in a private capacity, is able to terrify one of the strongest governments of Europe, why wouldn't it be a good idea to fit him up for an American navy?

A BLAINE paper, speaking of Mr. Garland's determination to stay with the administration to its final moment, says: "The administration, for its part, has been very careful not to desert the tattooed man. It has condoned his offenses and hugged him to its bosom." A Blaine organ talking about a tattooed man is a spectacle full of interesting recollections and suggestions.

EX-SENATOR WARNER MILLER, of this State, who has long been known as one of the conspicuous Blaine men of New York, is reported to have changed his allegiance and to now be very anxious to assist in securing a delegation to the National Convention for Senator Sherman.—*New York telegram.*

A BOSTON paper says: "Mr. Blaine is going to England. If he could only arrange with the Tories to mob him!" To be mobbed by the Tories in England would no doubt be a big thing for Mr. Blaine politically, but a man who, in the interests of personal safety, was willing to forego so useful a thing for a statesman as a war record is not likely to seek political capital by exposing himself to Tory mobs.

MR. HEWITT, the Democratic Mayor of New York, seems to be satisfying all classes in his administration of the affairs of the great metropolis. It has been the experience heretofore of New York mayors, for the most part, to stir up an astonishing amount of antagonism in various quarters of the city. Mr. Hewitt has been exceptionally fortunate. *Harper's Weekly*, which usually looks at affairs from a Republican standpoint, although it supported Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency, says of the Mayor: "Probably no citizen of New York, whether he voted for Mayor Hewitt or voted against him, now regrets his election. The Mayor has devoted himself to the duties of his office with an intelligence and energy which have produced the most excellent results. The Mayor is a Democrat, but he was elected by the votes of citizens of all parties. His course is another illustration of the desirability of totally separating from politics public duties which are in no sense political."

Although Mr. Hewitt undoubtedly received some Republican votes, yet it must be remembered that he made the race as the regular Democratic nominee. The Republicans also made their nomination in the usual way and backed it up by an energetic campaign. Their candidate was Mr. Roosevelt, and he probably drew out the full party strength—as full, perhaps, as it ever expresses itself in other than presidential years.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement from the United States Treasurer—The Reduction for May.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued on the 1st inst.:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent.	$ 250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent.	737,860,150
Bonds at 3 per cent.	190,716,500
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	175,650
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,623,512
Principal	$1,106,315,812
Interest	11,709,163
Total	$1,088,024,975
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$6,641,295
Interest	196,107
Total	$6,737,402
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,738,146
Certificates of deposit	8,090,000
Gold certificates	90,960,997
Silver certificates	130,143,328
Fractional currency (less $8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,943,222
Principal	$592,779,773
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$1,685,636,880
Interest	11,935,271
Total	$1,697,542,151
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	$ 277,304,997
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000
Total	$ 377,308,997
Total debt less available cash items	$1,320,233,154
Net cash in the Treasury	23,951,992
Debt less cash in Treasury June 1, 1887	$1,296,281,462
Debt less cash in Treasury May 1, 1887	1,305,170,459
Decrease of debt during the month	$ 8,888,997
CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$90,960,977
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	130,143,328
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	8,890,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	18,446,556
Cash held for bonds called not matured and balance of interest	13,776,961
Fractional currency	2,064
Total available	$277,308,997
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts January 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	$ 100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of debt:	
Fractional silver coin	$27,061,712
Minor coin	114,571
Total	$ 27,176,311
Certificates held as cash	3,300,522
Net cash balance on hand	23,951,992
Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account	$ 165,269,525

STAMPING OUT PLEURO-PNEUMONIA

The Commissioner of Agriculture Asks the Co-operation of the Railroads.

[Washington special.]

The Department of Agriculture has followed up its pleuro-pneumonia quarantine with a circular asking the railroad companies to co-operate. The circular, which is addressed "to the managers of all railroad and transportation companies in the United States," says:

The insidious character of this disease, its easy and imperceptible propagation by contact with animals having the germs of disease and giving no outward symptoms of its presence, the contraction of the plague from infected manure carried in uncleansed cars from place to place, will make it a matter of grave concern, and render it necessary that stringent measures should be adopted to protect the cattle interests of the country from this great evil.

I have, therefore, to suggest and to request that all transportation companies shall establish on their respective lines a rule, and see that it is rigidly enforced, that all cars that have carried live stock shall be thoroughly cleansed on the discharging of their freight, and not allowed to leave the freight or stock yards before this is done. Also that the said cars shall be carefully disinfected in the following manner:

1. Remove all litter and manure.

2. Wash the car with water thoroughly and until clean.

3. Saturate the walls and floors with a solution made by dissolving four ounces of chloride of lime to each gallon of water. Stock-yards and pens should be cleansed and disinfected at least once a week.

Transportation companies having connections with infected districts should require parties offering cattle for shipment to present at point of loading affidavits of the owner and two disinterested persons stating that the cattle to be shipped have been known to ailiants for at least six months next preceding, and that said cattle have not been in any of said districts and have not come in contact with any cattle from said districts. Said affidavits should be attached to and accompany the way-bill to point of destination. As several extensive outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia have recently been traced to cattle that had been shipped from infected districts by rail, the necessity of these precautions can not be overestimated, and if enforced they would be a material safeguard against the spread of this disease.

Railroad companies can be of the greatest assistance to the Bureau of Animal Industry in its work of extirpating pleuro-pneumonia if they co-operate with it and assist in maintaining the rules and regulations prescribed by me April 15, 1887, and the quarantine since made. I hope this support and assistance will be cordially given.

ANOTHER HUGE MONOPOLY.

A Gigantic Combination of All Rubber Manufacturers to Run the Trade.

[New York special.]

One of the greatest commercial combinations of recent years has just been effected in this city. It includes the control of the entire rubber industry in America. Several secret meetings have been held during the last few weeks by the leading rubber manufacturers of the East to discuss the possibility of forming a rubber trust modeled somewhat after the Standard Oil Trust, but with improvements suggested by experience. This meant the control of the manufacture of all rubber goods, the fixing of the market value of both crude materials and manufactured articles, and, lastly, to so control the workmen employed in the business that they will no longer be able to successfully conduct strikes as they have at times in the past. The scheme does away with the business of about 200 importers and masses the buying power in the hands of one brokerage house, allowing the other brokers to go fishing. Besides this it fixes the prices of crude rubber, and consequently the returns to the rubber cutter for his labors and the revenue to the owner of the lands. It also compels the jobber in rubber goods to pay the Trust what its managers consider a fair return on the capital and brains employed, but does not oust the jobber altogether from the trade. It leaves him to prey upon the retailer, who in turn will compel the consumer to stand and deliver or get his feet wet. Lastly, it regulates the pay of over 25,000 wage-earners to suit the ideas of the Trust.

"THE OLD ROMAN."

Ohio Democrats Want Thurman to Run for Governor.

[Columbus (Ohio) special.]

The central organ of the Ohio Democracy appeared this morning in a leading editorial calling upon ex-Senator Thurman to consent to allow the use of his name for the coming gubernatorial nomination in spite of his letter of declination. This line of action means that Thurman will accept the nomination if unanimously tendered him, and is so interpreted by political thinkers here. It is well understood that Thurman does not want the nomination, but his friends claim that he could not be patriotic and decline to accept of a party which has done so much for him, and it is understood that with these assurances his name will be presented to the Cleveland convention.

WORK AND WORKERS.

Notes and News of Interest in the Great World of Labor.

Prosperous Outlook in Nearly All the Trades—The Knights of Labor.

The Chicago Strike.

THE great lock-out in the building trades continues at Chicago. Both sides are stubborn, and assert their determination to prolong the fight through the entire building season rather than yield. There are 12,000 unskilled laborers, 10,000 brickmakers, 5,000 hod-carriers, and 10,000 bricklayers involved in the lock-out.

The Knights of Labor.

THERE are now nearly 10,700 local assemblies of Knights—that is, that number of charters have been issued. The Iowa farmers are coming into the order steadily. The Titusville Knights are building a hall. New assemblies are being organized in Virginia. Catholics are joining the Knights in large numbers in Canada since the issue of the notice that Knights might receive the sacrament. Another national district is being formed of painters, wall-paper hangers, brushmakers and kindred trades in New York and some other Eastern cities.

THE Knights of Labor lecturers are greatly encouraged in the West with the development of a more intelligent comprehension of the purposes of the order. The Western Knights take more interest in lectures, libraries, books, papers, etc, than do those of the Eastern States.

MRS. EMMA SMITH is Master Workman of an assembly of female stitchers in Chicago. District Assembly No. 24, of Chicago, will have an excursion and picnic on June 27. The Chicago ship-carpenters expect soon to have an assembly of their own.

THE Maryland Knights meet in State Convention on June 27 at Baltimore.

Industrial and Labor Notes.

THE English are doing some superior work in steel crank shafting. One shaft has just been turned out which weighs sixty-six tons. Steel bars are turned out in English steel works which bear a tensible strain of twenty-eight to sixty-five tons per square inch. They make forged steel which stands a strain of from twenty-eight to eighty-seven tons per square inch.

NATURAL gas has closed down all the coal mines around Johnstown, Pa., and has caused a sudden collapse of values in such coal properties, whose owners have for years been marking up the nominal values. The Cambria Company has extensive coal leases which are now comparatively valueless.

THE Chinese Government has ordered from a Birmingham (England) firm ninety noiseless automatic presses, which have a capacity of coining 2,700,000 pieces per day of ten hours. They are to be ready in one year. The Royal Mint of London has sixteen of the same kind.

THE development of rich coal-beds in the far Northwest threatens to revolutionize the mining industry. One vein six feet thick has been found. There is a great boom in mining operations, and milling machinery makers are in receipt of large orders for quick delivery.

EVERY large manufacturing center in France has a technical educational establishment. Five hundred scholarships have been established at an annual Government expense of $150,000. Germany is far ahead of France in the matter of technical education.

THE two great copper-producing companies in the Northwest are greatly increasing their capacity. The capital of the Anaconda has been increased to $20,000,000, and the Calumet and Hecla has increased its output capacity thirty per cent.

SILVER and gold mining is attracting more capital. The silver production has increased in the ratio of $39 in 1880 to $51 in 1886. Silver production has increased throughout the world from $62,000,000 in 1872 to $124,000,000 in 1886.

THREE Ontario weavers have invented a process for weaving cloths of mixed materials so that they shall be inseparably woven, showing one surface of hemp or jute, and the other of cotton or wool.

AT a meeting of the United Labor party of Denver a resolution was passed to buy tents and camp out altogether on account of the 20 per cent. advance in rents without a corresponding advance in wages.

STEELMAKERS are busy in foreign countries and ironmakers are finding less and less to do. The discharged workmen are seeking for work, and see no remedy but in other and unfamiliar employment.

GREAT interest is shown by the wage-workers of Indiana in the United Labor party. Eighty counties in Ohio have been organized, and Gen. Weaver is making a tour of the State.

CONTRACTS have been placed for two steamboats for Lake Chautauqua. They are to have a guaranteed speed of twenty-two miles an hour. The work will be done at the Cleveland Rolling-Mills.

A BUILDING and loan association established in Milwaukee, with a capital of $5,000,000, to build power for mechanics and laborers. Capital is being attracted in that direction.

THE people of Buffalo expect soon to have a supply of gas for domestic purposes.

THE success of the Western building and loan associations has led to much more building of small houses than would have been possible without that system of mutual banking.

A PARTY of English capitalists have made extensive mineral investments near Cumberland Gap, Ky., with a view to coal development and the building of iron works.

ALL manufacturing firms and corporations using scrip in Pennsylvania must hereafter file returns showing the amount of scrip issued, and pay a 10 per cent. tax on it.

THE New England house-builders are making no effort to advance wages. Employers are putting up a great many small houses, which they will sell on easy terms.

THE Western miners expect to re-establish satisfactory rates of wages, although the temporary dullness in the markets makes employers less willing and anxious.

OUT of the 95,000 strikers during May 40,000 were in the building trades, 13,000 coke makers, and 8,700 stove-molders.

A GREAT many new enterprises will be heard of during the summer if favorable trade and industrial conditions shall continue.

TOOL works and foundries and machine shops are springing up rapidly in the South, and Northern skilled labor is in demand.

THERE is not an agricultural implement in the Transvaal region, Africa, but that is of American make. In one locality 30,000 American plows are used.

A WIRE rope has just been made at Newcastle, England, half a mile long and six and one-half inches in circumference. The breaking strain is 175 tons.

EIGHT THOUSAND tons of tin-plate have started for New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for Welsh ports.

THE members of the building trades of St. Paul, Minn., are organizing with a view to striking for nine hours.

THE New York syndicates are securing the control of valuable mineral tracts in Central Pennsylvania.

THE inventor of the Lee gun has made a contract for 50,000 with the English Government.

GALVESTON, Texas, and Denver, Col., are being supplied with structural iron from Pittsburg.

THE demand for skilled labor in Western furniture factories is increasing for fall trade work.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Notes on the Lesson for June 5—"The Manna."

[From the Chicago Standard. By Rev. J. M Coon.]

The lesson for June 5 is found in the first twelve verses of the sixteenth chapter of Exodus. Time, B. C. 1491, soon after the events of last lesson (see v. 1). Place, in the northern part of the Wilderness of Sin, between Elim and Sinai.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Wilderness of Sin. The place of this encampment was near the plain of Raa Zelimeh, reached by traversing Wady Ta-yibeh, eighteen miles from Elim. The route from this encampment to Sinai, as well as the situation of the Wilderness of Sin, is disputed. (1) If from this encampment the Israelites went south by the narrow road along the sea, open only at the ebb of the tide, they came into a plain extending along the shore of the sea for twenty-five miles, called at its southern part El-Gaah, in its northern El-Murkhah, from the lower end of which there is a road to Sinai through the Wadies Feiran and Es-Sheik. El-Murkhah, according to Robinson, Kürtz, Stanley, Palmer, and many others, is the Wilderness of Sin. But (2) according to other scholars, an inland route was taken; leading from the encampment on the Red Sea and "passing through several wadies to Debbet or Ramleh, which is a sandy plateau lying 'between Elim and Sinai,' and so corresponding with the description of the Wilderness of Sin." (Prof. Harper.)

Manna. So named from the exclamation of the Israelites, Man-hu, "What is it?" While it resembles the product of the tamarisk tree in some respects, yet the points of difference are very marked, and plainly disprove the identification of the two. Those differences Todd has classified as follows: (1) The whole manna crop of the entire peninsula of Sinai is not more than seven hundred pounds annually; whereas the manna of the Israelites fell in sufficient quantities to support two millions or more of people. (2) The manna of to-day is not a certain crop, but often fails for four or five years consecutively; but the manna of the Israelites fell regularly for forty years (Deut. 8: 2, 3; Josh. v. 10-12). (3) The manna of to-day can be gathered for about two months only; whereas the manna of the Israelites fell the year round. The Scriptural statements, however, do not necessarily imply that the manna always fell in the same immense quantities, or in any larger amounts than were necessary to make up for the deficiency in other kinds of food. (4) The manna of to-day is found, in the peninsula of Sinai, only in the neighborhood of the mountains of Sinai, under or near the tamarisk-trees; whereas the manna of the Israelites continued to fall long after they had passed entirely out of this region, and even after they had crossed the Jordan, and entered the land of Canaan (Josh. 5: 10-12). (5) The manna of the Israelites could be ground in mills, pounded in mortars, baked in cakes in pans, or seethed (v. 23; Num. 11: 8), showing that it was largely farinaceous; whereas the manna of to-day has no starch in it, but is purely saccharine, and therefore can not be subjected to the same processes. (6) The manna of the Israelites could not be kept more than one day (v. 20), with the exception of that which was gathered on the sixth day, which could be kept for two days (vs. 23, 24), and that which was preserved in the ark perpetually (v. 33; Heb. 9: 4)—circumstances evidently involving the miraculous; but there is no difficulty in keeping the manna of to-day for years. Other things also point to the miraculous nature of the manna of the Israelites. The ordinary product of nature cannot but have been well known to the Israelites; or, if not, they would have found it, and become acquainted with its qualities gradually; but the first fall of manna created in them the greatest astonishment (v. 15); and the fall of manna began (v. 12) and ceased (Josh. 5: 12) abruptly. And Canon Cook farther comments as follows: In the appearance of the manna we have all the conditions and characteristics of divine interpositions: (1) The condition of a recognized necessity; for all writers agree that under any conceivable circumstances the preservation of the Israelites would otherwise have been impossible. (2) The condition of a harmony with a divine purpose, the preservation of a peculiar people on which the whole scheme of providential government and the salvation of mankind depended. (3) We have the usual characteristics of harmony between the natural order of events and the supernatural transaction. God fed his people, not with the food which belonged to other regions, but with such as appertained to the district. The local coloring is unmistakable.

CONNECTING LINK.

After leaving the Red Sea the Israelites went out into the wilderness of Shur, a three days' journey, finding no water. Coming to Marah, whose waters were bitter, they were shown a tree which, by casting it into the waters, made them sweet. Thence they came to Elim, where were twelve wells of water, and seventy palm trees, making a suitable encampment for them. As soon as they began to pass through the Wilderness of Sin their food fell short, causing them to murmur. It is often asked, How did the Israelites, with their vast herds, subsist in the wilderness?" The answer to this is ready. First, their cattle, of which they had great abundance, while they needed large regions for grazing, furnished the people with milk, butter, and meat. From Deut. 2 it is evident that the Israelites purchased provisions to some extent from the neighboring tribes. Psalm 74: 14 seems to allude to a supply of fish, possibly from the Gulf of Akabah, where the people were encamped at one time (Num. 33: 35), and possibly for many years of their desert life. The vegetation of the wilderness contributed farther to the sustenance of the wanderers. By their training in Egypt they had learned the art of irrigation. And yet with all these aids the resources were not sufficient for the necessities of the multitude; and, therefore, the sacred writer states repeatedly and plainly that the deficiency was supplied by miracle. Those by which the nation was delivered from thirst and hunger were probably very frequent, the few recorded in the Scriptures having been mentioned as specimens of miracles which were constantly occurring. (Stand. Eccl. Comm.)

TOPIC AND OUTLINE.

The manna as a type or picture of the gospel. The manna (1) was divinely given; so is the gospel. (2) It was sufficient for all; so is the gospel. (3) It was near at hand; so is the gospel. (4) It never failed them in their wilderness wanderings; neither does the gospel. (5) It came silently and without demonstration; so does the gospel. (6) It satisfies in the direst need; so does the gospel. (7) It came although man was sinning and murmuring; so does the gospel. (8) It was for each individual; so is the gospel. (9) It was to be gathered and appropriated; so with the gospel. (10) It was for every-day life; so is the gospel. (11) There was no excuse for any Israelite failing to have food; there is no excuse for anyone failing to be saved.

SEED-THUTHS AND GERM THOUGHTS.

1. God's gracious remedy for murmuring (v. 4).

2. How easily and bountifully God can supply the needs of his people (v. 4).

3. All the blessings should be carefully and reverently received (v. 4).

4. Helpful providences to Sabbath observance (v. 5).

5. God always has a Moses and Aaron to whom he reveals his purposes (v. 6).

6. The power and influence of even one or two stalwart spirits (v. 6).

7. Mighty faith asserting itself amid the gross and prevailing unbelief (v. 7).

8. Complaints against God's people are complaints against him (v. 8).

9. It is a great deal easier to murmur than to pray; but it is a great deal better to pray than to murmur.

10. God gives unmistakable proofs of his deliverance and protection (v. 6).

11. "God's method with his people is first to bless, then a proof."

12. God bears long with man's infidelity and ingratitude, but a day of settlement comes at last.

Subject of lesson for June 12, "The Commandments." Ex. 20: 1-11.

Mexican Workers in Wool.

The Guadalajaran wood-carvers are famed for the beauty of their workmanship. In a hundred little shops we find swarthy workmen patiently carving bits of wood into wonderful rosaries, every bead of which shows a miniature picture of some Scriptural scene, heads which are really perfect portraits for the tips of canes and umbrellas, rings, boxes, cigarette-cases, etc. The cane-carvers, who have over 200 varieties of the rich native wood to choose from, produce some wonderful sticks; and many of the most expensive umbrella and parasol handles known to commerce are wrought by these unknown and poorly paid workmen. [illegible]

"THE RAILROAD BIRD-CAGE."

The woman with the bird-cage? You can tell the moment she strikes the platform of the coach, at the station. There is a sudden receding and scattering of the passengers about the door and in the aisle. She may be tall and thin, short and fat, or petite and pretty; it does not matter how nature has seen fit to treat her. The cage in her hand strikes terror to the heart of every traveler aboard. With a sigh they settle further into their seats and wish they had waited for the next train. She sails down the aisle with a whoosh, says-I-shall-not-have-a-seat mien, stops just behind you, where the only vacant seat happens to be, and proceeds to bestow her numerous belongings in the (to her) most satisfactory manner. These consist of two band-boxes, a wilted geranium, in an enormous earthen pot, a shawl-strapped bundle, a lunch basket, a small weak-eyed poodle, and a mammoth valise. The latter she

SATURDAY MORNING

At exactly 10 o'clock, we again invite our ladies to the

CLOAK ROOM!

THIS TIME IT WILL BE

PARASOLS

—AND—

Sun Umbrellas.

We have purchased 362 Parasols and Silk Umbrellas at an average of less than one-half. For instance, here is an elegant lace parasol. The price of it was $7; sale price, $3.59.

26 Inch Sun Umbrellas!

GOLD HANDLES,

The price on these were $5 and $6; sale price $2.96. Lovely Parasols that were $5.25; sale price, $2.87. Umbrellas that were $3.50; sale price, $1.96. Some as low as 81c., 60c. and 75c.

No two Parasols alike. Be on hand in time.

ROOT and CO.

A Heart Worth Winning.

"And do you love me so devotedly, dear," he said, "that you will give up home and friends and all that makes your young life bright and happy to become my wife and go with me to the uttermost ends of the world, if necessary?"

"Yes, George," she whispered, softly, "when I am your wife your thoughts shall be my thoughts, your hopes my hopes, your religion my religion; and if you should want me to go to the uttermost ends of the world with you I will go, ah, so gladly, George. I do so love to travel."—*New York Sun.*

Home Made Mince Meat!

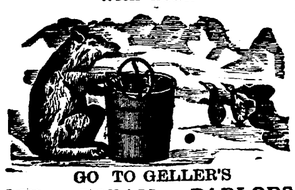
SARATOGA CHIP POTATOES
FINE FRESH CANDIES,
FINEST BUNCH RAISINS,
NEW NUTS,
CANNED ASPARAGUS,
GOTHA TRAFFLE SAUSAGE,
PLUM PUDDING,
COOKING WINES.

Pyke's Grocery,

80 Calhoun Street.

Aug. 25-1y

It is "Bear" nonsense to suffer with heat.



GO TO GELLER'S

ICE CREAM PARLORS

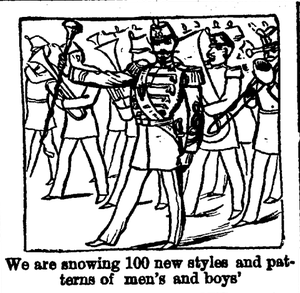
and cool off. Ice cream made of pure rich cream. Sherberts made of the juices of fresh fruits. Refreshments of all kinds. Fine cakes and confectionery. Ice cream and sherbets delivered to all parts of the city. Telephone No. 163.

May 13-tf. W. F. GELLER.

HEADQUARTERS

For the leading styles in Gents' Furnishing Goods and the largest assortment of Gents' Underwear.

STRUSS, MEYER & COMPANY,
26 CALHOUN STREET.



We are snowing 100 new styles and patterns of men's and boys'

Keep Kool Koats

from 25c. to $2. Follow the "Krowd" and you will see who is doing the "Klothing" of Northern Indiana.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Equipment Clothiers.

Daily Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4. 1887.

THE CITY NEWS.

Mr. Will McKinnie and his bride are at Chhicago.

The Northern Indiana Editorial association meets at Warsaw next week.

The great Orphan's fair will begin one week from to-night at Library hall.

The Catholic Knights will hold a meeting at Library Hall to-morrow afternoon.

Miss Bessie Hedekin, of West Wayne street, has returned from a pleasant visit with friends in Pennsylvania.

The nignth annual session of Island Park Assembly will be held at Rome City, July 26th to August 8th.

The Association of Ex-union Prisoners of War of Northeastern Indiana will meet at Fort Wayne, June 15th.

The Twentieth Indiana Valunteer association will hold its next re-union at Battle Grounds, Thursday, Sept. 1.

Mrs. C. E. Barnard, of Jackson, Michigan, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. F. Wing, of 151 East Berry street.

The shooting of an abandoned gas well at Connersville developed a fifteen foot flame. This is a pointer for Fort Wayne.

Mr. John Brahs, a very agreeable gentleman, is managing the railroad eating house in the absence of Mr. Will McKinnie.

A meeting of the American Medical association will be held in Chicago next Tuesday. Many physicians from Fort Wayne will attend.

They are having a controversy about lime stone at Huntington and the great quarries of Lillie & Munson, of this city, are brought into prominence.

Phillip Foellinger, aged thirty-five years, died last night at his home, three miles west on the Romy gravel road. He has numerous relatives in this city.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* gives an amusing account of how General Manager Talmage, of the Wabash, was obliged to pay his fare from Buffalo to Toledo on a recent trip.

Col. Sam B. Sweet, general freight agent of the Lake Erie and Western road, is in the city to visit his family. Colonel Sweet's headquarters are at Indianapolis, but Fort Wayne is his home.

Frank G. Carpenter, in the July *Americrn Magazine*, will describe the amusing difficulties in regard to costume with which our representatives abroad have to contend when they take part in courtly ceremonies.

Lottie Ehrman, the bright five-year-old daughter of Mr. Coleman Ehrman, of East Main street, died yesterday afternoon of membranous croup. The funeral occurs Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the St. Mary's chapel.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. will meet next Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30, standard time, to complete arrangements for the entertainment and ice cream social to be given next Thursday evening.

The funeral of the late Samuel Shryock occurred this afternoon and was largely attended. His pall bearers were John Spice, Dr. C. S. Smith, George W. Brackenridge, George W. Ames, H. H. Bossler and Chester Scarlet.

The United States internal revenue collections of the second division, eleventh district, for the month of May are as follows: On manufactured cigars and tobacco, $1,995.50; beer, $2,498.90; total $4,494.35, exceeding those of the same month last year, $1,056.29.

The governor and state officers are spending all their spare time in discussing the state's financial affairs, with a view of getting through the next two years without calling an extra session of the legislature. It is to be hoped that they will succeed in this laudable undertaking.

South Bend telephone subscribers held a rousing meeting a few evenings ago and agreed not to use the toll system, which the Central Union company want to substitute for the service. The South Benders are negotiating for the Cushman phone, which is already being put in at Laporte and will be sorry.

Notice is hereby given that tickets of admission to the graduating excercises at the Temple, on Friday evening, June 10th, to a very limited number, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on Monday, June 6th.

JNO. S. IRWIN,
Supt. Fort Wayne School.

Marshal Dick Meyer and a posse of the day police made a raid on tramps near the east stock yards. They were rewarded beyond anticipation because the marshal found in a stable up there, Wm. Stegmeyer, a young thief who is under indictment for stealing tools from the Bass Foundry and Machine works.

The circuit court jury came in yesterday with a verdict for $2,500 for John Bates, who lost his right arm and leg while serving the Grand Rapids road as a brakeman. Bates compromised once, he says, for $600 and a life situation on the road. The company did not consent to the situation stipulation, hence the suit.

Use Jersey Coffee.

Drink Jersey coffee and get fat.

The children all cry for Jersey coffee.

This was quartely pension payment day.

County Treasurer-elect Isaac Mowrer is in the city.

Mr. Sam Wolf has resumed his place in the postoffice.

Wm. Bickford and Cora A. Small have been licensed to wed.

In every package of Jersey coffee there is a beautiful picture card.

Christian F. Greve and Amelia Schoenbeck have been licensed to wed.

Frank Rose was acquitted of the of the charge of provoke on Mrs. Jacobs.

Mrs. George R. Hench, of East Wayne street, is visiting friends at Huntington, Ind.

If you want to buy a fine coffee, buy Jersey coffee. It is the best in the market.

Hon. Wm. Fleming has returned from a business trip into his timber lands in Tennessee.

Henry A. Grotholdman, the contractor, has taken out patent papers on a bean cutter.

H. B. Ayres will remove his drug store from Broadway to Hanna street on or about the 8th of June.

Fred Gerding sues Henry Anderson for possession of real estate and $100 damages. Bell & Morris are his attorneys.

If you want to get the worth of your money, buy Jersey coffee. It is the best and cleanest package coffee in the market.

Mrs. O. E. Bradway is at Chicago in attendance upon her daughter, who is lying very low with inflammatory rheumatism.

Mr. Geo. H. Loesch, of this city, is third vice-president of the State Pharmaceutical association, which convenes at Richmond next week.

The Methodist excursion consisting of the Methodist Episcopal churches and Sunday schools of the city, go to Rome City, Tuesday, June 21.

Charles Moeller, a farmer in Adams township, had the middle finger of his right hand torn from its socket yesterday, while loading hay.

Wm. Yergens & Wm. Ranke sue Francis Fitzgerald et al. for $100 and to recover real estate. W. J. Colerick is counsel for the claimants.

The Nickel Plate yards in this city are being cleaned up, and Monday gravel drives will be made along the tracks from Harrison to Barr streets.

Marshal Meyer took four boys to the Catholic Orphan asylum at Lafayette. Their mother, Mrs. John Morris, is in jail for being intimate with a neighbor.

An apprentice at Geo. H. Loesch's drug store accidentally set a barrel of alcohol on fire yesterday, but shut off the flow in time to avert a serious fire.

John C. Oswald and Theodore Bastings sue Wm. Ulrich and the Standard Life Insurance Co. for $1,000 on attachment and garnishment. Randall & Vesey are attorneys for the claimants.

A runaway horse stirred things on East Washington street yesterday. The animal knocked Mrs. Reitze in the gutter and ran over a ten-year-old daughter of Thomas Ryan, injuring both severely.

Just published, the beautiful waltz song, "When the Lilacs Bloom Again," and the ballad, "She Kissed Me at the Door," can now be obtained at the music store of Dawson & Karn, 80 Calhoun street.

Tickets for the men's meeting at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon can be secured free of charge at any of the book stores, at the R. R. Y. M. C. A. rooms or at Woodworth's or Klinkenberg & Detzer's drug store.

Mrs. Wm. Tielker, wife of a Washington township farmer, died last night from the effects of fright occasioned by the recent thunder storm. A flash of lightning came so near her that she ruptured a blood vessel.

The roan mare stolen from John Beugnot, of New Haven, Thursday night was found loose on the commons east of the city by ex-Constable Cruse. The buggy and harness are still missing but may not be far away.

Hon. and Mrs. Andy Ellison are expected in the city in a few days to permanently reside with their son, Mr. T. E. Ellison. Mr. and Mrs. Ellison were long citizens of Lagrange, Ind., but of late have resided at Georgetown, Ky.

Councilman Buttenbender's delivery horse fell into a sever on Kansas street yesterday and disabled itself for life. Mr. Buttenbender was notified but cruelly let the poor animal lie in the ditch suffering until 10 o'clock this morning.

Senator John Sherman passed through the city last night on the Pittsburg limited express, en route to his home at Mansfield, Ohio. The statesman went by unhonored, but he possibly recalled the reception accorded his rival, Mr. Blane, once upon a time.

Contractor Chubbuck is in the city, and to-day began getting out timber for the new gas wells to be sunk by the new Natural Gas and Pipe Line company on the H. C. Paul farm, west of the city. The machinery will come Monday and a week from that day the drill will be in motion.

The funeral of the late Wm. Wilkins, the Broadway butcher, will be a very imposing affair. It will occur from the residence, 220 West Jefferson street, at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The procession will be headed by the City band, leading the Butcher's association, which will be escorted by the Patriarchial circle. Speigel's band will lead Pocenix lodge K. of P. and Harmony lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F. will take part in the procession. Englewood Temple and Auglaize Temple have been invited to attend. Mr. Wilkins' life was insured for $2,500.

A farmer named Bailey, a son-in-law of Trustee Baker, of Monroe township, went to Monroe, a village on the eastern border of this county yesterday, and at the store kept by Morgan & Clem Bailey, had a controversy with Dr. J. D. Morgan about the price of nails. He spoke harshly to the doctor and hot words followed in the course of which the doctor cut Bailey's left arm almost its full length and then inflicted a wound on his body. Dr. W. H. Myers attended the injured man and says he will get along all right. Dr. Morgan is well known in this city and is regarded as a man who will not quarrel without much provocation.

THE HIGH SCHOOL ANNUAL.

The Commencement Fondly Anticipated—The Correct Program.

At the Temple opera house next Friday evening, June 10, occurs the twenty-third annual commencement of the Fort Wayne Central Grammar school. The event is always looked forward to with much pride and the approaching close will be no exception to the rule. Admission is by ticket and Dr. J. S. Irvin, the superintendent, will attend to their distribution. THE SENTINEL gives below the correct program and list of graduates:

PROGRAM.

"Corruption Wins Not More Than Honesty."
Prayer,.....Rev. D. S. Kennedy
Music—"The Skies Resound," Beethoven
Salutatories, with Oration — The Power of the Roman Tribune,.....Willie O. Cromwell
The Prodigality of Nature,.....Daniel E. Bricker
Natural Gas,.....Edward F. Biddle
Cataline and Aurelia—Rec.....Adah M. Heller
Music—"The River's Message,".....A. Braun
The Science of the Future,.....Geo. Herbert Rowe
Music as a Factor in Education,.....Josephine Carter
Character of Cardinal Wolsey,.....Mary J. Leonard
The Cost of Liberty,....Harry W. Stirk
Music—"The Happy Peasants,".....Schumann
Conversation as a Lost Art,.....Grace M. Waldo
Earth's Battle Fields,.....Maggie H. Powers
The Young Man in American Politics.....Albert Z. Foster
Flying Jim's Last Leap, Rec.....Mary W. Brokaw
Music—"The Nightingale".....Eichberg
A Nation's Wealth.....Eda L. Maier
The World's Debt to Thomas Jefferson.....Robert S. Robertson
Class Recitation.....Anna P. Brewer, Lida Boseker, Kittie C. Fowler, Mary Carll, Elizabeth B. Mitchell, Martha M. Clark, Kittie M. Remmert, Emma H. Ersig, Matilda A. Viberg, Sadie Foster, Henrietta M. Winbaugh
Oration, with Valedictories—Mental Dissipation.....Harry O. Wise
Music—"Unfold Ye Portals".....Gounod
Address to the Class.....Chester T. Lane, A. B
Conferring Diplomas.....Hon. A. P. Edgerton
Benediction.....Rev. D. S. Kennedy

GRADUATES.

Post Graduates—Grace Jackson, classical. Kate Chapin, Latin.

Classical Course—Albert Zabriskie Foster, Robert Strowan Robertson, Grace Margaret Waldo, Harry Oliver Wise.

Latin Course—William Primrose Bidwell, Daniel Edwin Bricker, Mary Carll, Willie Oliver Cromwell, Sadie Foster, Adah Mathilda Heller, Mary Josephine Leonard, Eda Lilian Maier, Elizabeth B. Mitchell, Louise Robertson, Harry Wilson Stirk, Matilda Agnes Viberg, Henrietta May Winbaugh.

Scientific Course—Edward Frederick Biddle, Lida Elizabeth Boseker, Anna Phœbe Brewer, Mary Martha Brokaw, Josephine Carter, Martha Marcella Clark, Emma Henrietta Ersig, Kittie Caroline Fowler, Egbert Curtice Olds, Maggie Houstoun Powers, Kittie Marie Remmert, George Herbert Rowe.

A Wawaka correspondent of the Kendallville *News* says: "Rev. Nash, of Fort Wayne, was in town a couple of days last week working in the interest of the White Bronze Monument company and also an Old Folks' Insurance company. We can't say what business success the gentleman met with, but know that he met a host of old acquaintances while in our midst.

Parasols! Parosols!

We have a large stock to select from and our prices are lower than the lowest.

26 inch silk umbrellas at $1.75, would be good value at $2.25.

28 inch silk umbrella, gold handle at $2.75, worth $3.50.

Lace parasols we have from $1.75 up.

STEWART & HAHN,
2t The Boston Store.

Take your winter clothing, furs, etc. to Paul Baumann, 51 East Main street, who will store them away for you until fall at a reasonable price. 28-2t

A CYCLONE OF LIBERALITY.

Gratefully Recognized by the Public---See What we Have Done Since May 10.

Presented: A. L. Sheppard, 152 Fairfield avenue, with a $45 Singer sewing machine.

Superintendent Geo. F Felts, 222 West Wayne street, with a fine Gendron Bicycle, worth $35.00.

Jno. Rack, 129 East DeWald street; Henry Wefel, corner Schick and Erie streets; Eugene Van Meter, Huntertown; A. W. Pierce, 156 Greely street; Alvin Hall, Milan township; F. J. Sommers, Poe P. O., Allen county; F. Franke, Lafayette street; W. M. Stewart, Georgetown; P. O.; Jno. Ake, Poe P. O.; Mrs. J. E. Miller, 339 Hanna street; Professor Jno. Rettig, Reform Orphan Asylum; M. A. Derbyshire, St. Joe township, each with one of America's Best clocks.

Charles Muldoon, Marion township; Henry Figel, Washington township; H. G. Hoevel, Adams township; John Lee, 6 Kansas street; Martin Tenzel, New Haven, Adams township; Jno. Oriff, 313 W. Washington street; Benj. Grover, New Haven; Chas. Stahl, corner Clinton and DeWald streets; Ed. Keever, Wells street; Jas. McLean, Maumee avenue, each with a superb dinner caster.

Wm. Vodde, New Haven; Charles Michell, 39 W. Lewis street, each with a set of Rodgers' silver knives.

Geo. Motz, 30 2d street; A. Thevenet, 106 Creighton avenue; Geo, Kasmeer, Leo, Ind., each with a half barrel custom flour.

Anson Miller, Milan township, with a dozen silver spoons.

Henry Tilberry, Maysville road; Mrs. P. Kline, Fourth street; W. E. Davidson, Ossean, Ind., each with a beautiful fruit epergue.

Conrad Fey, 55 W. Wayne street, with a choice ham.

If you are looking for the best stock of clothing in the state, at honest prices, visit the Bosses,

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Election Notice.

The members of the First Baptist church will meet Monday evening at 7:30 in the lecture room of the church to elect three trustees.

W. S. HANNAH,
Church clerk.

THE Emperor of Japan has been making a tour of the chief cities of his kingdom. At Osaka the authorities presented him with a handsomely engrossed copy of the census of the inhabitants of the city, one of its interesting features being that out of 318,000 people 718 were over 80 years of age.

AN 8-year-old boy, while flying a kite near Maidenstone, England, stepped backward into a quarry forty feet deep, and the passers-by expected to see him dashed to death. But the string of the kite was around his waist at the time, and the kite, acting as a parachute, so broke the violence of his descent that he was only slightly bruised.

SOLID

AND

WARRANTED!

Ladies' Kid Button Shoes..... $2 00

Men's Button and Congress..... $1 75

Working Shoes in all grades, excepting shoddy, at

THE HOOSIER SHOE STORE,

No. 52 Calhoun Street,

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, - - - - IND.

MARVELOUS, MORAL, RENOWNED AND TRIUMPHANT!

THE ONLY VAST, OVERSHADOWING

AMUSEMENT TREASURY OF THE UNIVERSE!

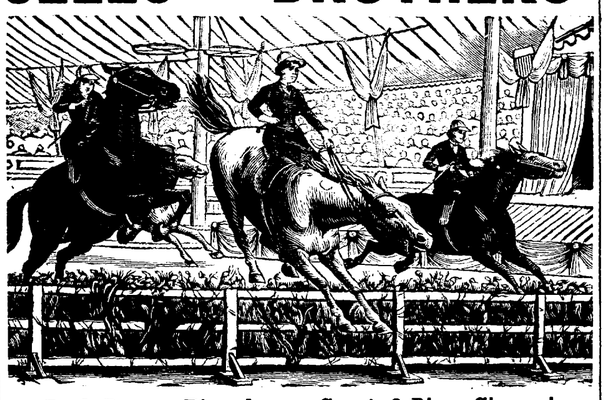
TWO MAGNIFICENT, FAULTLESS PERFORMANCES AT

Fort Wayne, Thursday, June 16.

Will Also Exhibit at LOGANSPORT FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

NOTE—The arrangements of the American Showmen's Pooled League will prevent any other circus from visiting Allen county this season. (Editor.)

SELLS BROTHERS'



Real Roman Hippodrome--Great 3-Ring Circus!

ENORMOUS UNITED SHOWS!

5-CONTINENT MENAGERIE—INDIAN VILLAGE AND MUSEUM!

Grand Firemen's Tournament and Pawnee Bill's Historical "Wild West."

Notably and Gloriously Reinforced This Shis Season With

PAWNEE BILL'S

World-eminent Rocky Mountain and Prairie Exhibition; Stupendous revival of the Hippodrome Carnivals of Ancient Greece and Rome; 60 minutes of Circus with 300 Meteoric Performers; 30 minutes of Gladiatorial and Firemen's Contests; 30 minutes of Hippodrome Races, with professional jockeys and 60 Thoroughbreds; 30 minutes of "Wild West," with Pawnee Bill and 100 Scouts, Cowboys, Indians and Vaqueros; 30 minutes for the museum, with 1,000 marvelous animate and inanimate Curios; 30 minutes for the Menagerie, with 500 specimens, Greatest gathering since Noah's day.

3 1-2 Hours of Dazzling, Fascinating Entertainment!

Impressive Object Lessons Zoological Science—50 Cages of Rare and Costly Wild Beasts—the only complete and perfect exposition of natural history ever seen on the Continent!—Greatest, grandest, most famous and best trained herd of Elephants on American soil—Including the Colossal "Rajah," the All-Overshadowing central figuring of his race: "Sid," the Rollicking, Precocious Elephantine Clown, and the only baby Elephnat this side of the Orient!

☞ *Ten times the Most Opulent and Sun-Bright Spectacular Street Parade Ever Seen in Any Age or Country---Unapproachable and Indescribable! Passing in Grand Review Before Cheering Multitudes AT 10 A. M. DAILY.*

Usual Popular Prices of Admission.—Performances at Customary Hours.

Special Cheap, Round Trip Excursions on All Railroads. See Station Agents for Particulars.

RECOGNIZED FACT!

THAT

THE JACOBS SHOE STORE!

—CARRIES THE—

MOST EXTENSIVE, RELIABLE LINE

—OF—

SHOES AND SLIPPERS!

At the Lowest Prices. Call and Convince Yourself.

NO. 17 CALHOUN, STREET, FORT WAYNE.

FANS!

A Bargain in Cloth Fans with Black Walnut Handles, two sizes,

6c.

Another 25 doz. stamped Pillow Shams, ready for working. Although they are worth more, we will sell them at the old price,

25c.

Globe Warehouse

58 Calhoun Street,

AMONG the baptismal names found in the list of the Fiftieth Congress are Jehu, Hilary, Adoniram, Knute, Cherubusco, Beriah, and Welty. In surnames the trades are well represented. There is a Baker, a Fisher, a Weaver, a Cooper, a Mason, a Glover, a Hunter, a Miller, a Brewer, a Granger, a Taylor, a Turner, and a Sawyer. For the first time in years there is no Robinson in Congress. The colors represented are White, Gray, and Brown. There is only one Hogg among the members.

SEE HERE!

Something New for the Bed.

TRADE MARK.

ROSS' LILY WHITE COTTON MATTRESS.

THE ROSS MATTRESS!

Is made of Pure Lilly White Cotton. Warranted Sweet and Clean. The finest Mattress made. For sale only by

Peter's Box & Lumber Co.,

Nos. 19 & 21 West Main St.

WANTED.

WANTED—To rent, a small house or part of a house convenient for a family of two. Central location preferred. Address, A. P. O. box 944. 2-6t.

WANTED.—By manufacturer, good energetic lady agents, in every county to sell the best selling ladies article ever offered. Large commissions. Sample outfit sent on receipt of 50c. Address, WM. ELLIS, Decatur, Ills.

WANTED.—General agent to handle Williams's copper-plate map of the United States, Mexico, etc., size 65x65 inches. E. W. SMITH & Co., 20 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 9-2m.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—After October 1st, 1887, the Laurent property, Nos. 29 and 31 Barr street. Enquire of W. P. Breen. June-2 3m.

MEAT DOWN!

Boiling Meat	5c per lb
Roasts	6 to 9c per lb
Steaks	10c per lb
Sausage	8c per lb
Hams	12½ per lb

Lamb, Veil and Bacon, etc., at bottom prices at

HALLER'S MEAT MARKET.

366 South Calhoun street. 1on30-tf

LADIES

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home, with

PEERLESS DYES.

They will die everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness, amount in packages or for fastness of color, or non-fading qualities. Mhey do not crock or smut. For sale by Thieme & Groos, 87 [illegible] chemists, 59 Calhoun st., and [illegible]

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, 1887. PRICE FIVE CENTS

SPECIAL SALE

SATURDAY

—OF—

SUN SHADES

AND

SILK UMBRELLAS!

All new goods. Will be sold at special

LOW PRICES!

GEORGE DEWALD & CO.

Cor. Calhoun & Columbia

ALL VIOLENT.

Two Prominent Citizens of Harper, Kansas, Meet Quick Deaths.

HARPER, Kan., Jun 4.—This morning two of the most prominent and respected citizens were found dead. About 6 o'clock this morning, Hon. Geo. I. Thompson was found in an out-house at his residence with a forty-four calibre bull dog revolver in his hand and a bullet hole through his head. His wife heard the report of the revolver and called a neighbor, but Thompson was dead before reaching him.

A report came also that A. W. Skinner had been suffocated in the gas vault of the opera house, and a few minutes later his dead body was carried out.

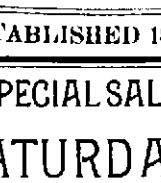
The Largest Bass.

Chas. Aufrecht caught the largest bass at Rome City Thursday, for which a prize of $5 was offered by the Phoenix lodge K. of P. Charley is very generous and will serve the fish for free lunch this evening at his house of call, corner of Main and Harrison streets.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Indiana, local rains, stationary temperature.

Bee Hive.



62 & 64 Calhoun St. (Corner Jefferson St.)

M. FRANK AND CO.

OUR LIST OF

'DRIVES'

SPECIAL BARGAINS

MONDAY!

Continuing throughout the week.

100 SILK STRIPED PARASOLS.

Also in plain Satin.

AT $1.50 A PIECE.

Sold heretofore at $2.50. This shipment comes from a manufacturer whose stock was recently closed out at a great sacrifice.

300 PIECES LAWNS!

In new designs and styles,

At 4 Cents a Yard!

50 PIECES WHITE GOODS!

In stripes and plaids,

At 12 1-2 cts a Yard!

Positively Worth 30 Cents a Yard.

This line is, without doubt, the best bargain offered this season, and well worth the attention of the trade.

50 PIECES SATEENS!

Which will be placed on sale Tuesday morning,

AT 12½ CENTS A YARD.

These Sateens are clever imitations of the French goods and are extremely cheap.

Another shipment of those pretty

ORIENTAL FLOUNCINGS!

At 48c., 75c. and $1 a yard.

The best values obtainable.

M. FRANK AND CO.,

Agents for Butt Metropolitan

REV. L. W. MUNHALL

The Great Evangelist a Guest of Fort Wayne—His Engagements Here and a Sketch of His Remarkable Life and Extensive Travels.

Rev. L. W. Munhall, D. D., the great evangelist, arrived in the city at 1:30 this afternoon, from Toledo. He was accompanied by Professor Towner and wife, the singing evangelists.

Dr. Munhall has just closed a four weeks engagement at Toledo and conducted one of the most successful and memorable meetings in the history of that city. He is indeed a most remarkable man, of striking appearance. His perfectly shaped head is covered with a heavy growth of jet black hair, not yet silvered with gray. His moustache shades an expressive mouth and piercing eyes give his countenance unusual brightness.

Nature lavished her choicest gifts on him. Words fall from his lips with the ease that water pubbles from a mountain spring. His manner is grace itself and then his scholarly attainments, his travels, his vast experience and a heart overflowing with good will towards mankind admirably fit him for the evangelistic work to which he devotes his life.

While at Toledo Dr. Munhall was interviewed by a *Bee* reporter. He said: "Well, sir, Zanesville, Ohio, is my birthplace. But when I was but nine years of age, I, with my parents, removed to Cincinnati, where I resided until 1860, when I went to Indianapolis. While in Cincinnati I studied medicine under President Baker, of Marion college. But when I had finished the study of this branch of science and was prepared to commence its practice, I became displeased with it, and concluded to abandon it. I then began the practice of dentistry, and in this vocation I was engaged for fully ten years.

"Was I in the war? All through it At the outbreak of the war I enlisted in the 59th Ohio. But then it was mere child's play. I afterwards entered the 79th Indiana, and with this regiment I remained during the whole period in which our nation was involved in that struggle for the freedom of her slaves.

"By the way, I see in the *Bee*, that great preparations are being made for the unveiling of the monument to General James B. Steadman, on May 26. Well, I knew him. I was in Chickamauga with him. How well I remember that day! It seems as if I once more am viewing the battle. How vividly I can see the grand old hero as he led that furious charge which he since gained for him, and justly too, for he earned it, so much renown. We were in reserve while he was charging, but we saw it all, and afterwards were sent forward ourselves. I also saw General Steedman at Nashville.

"What rank did I hold in my regiment? I was almost a boy when we went out and was a color bearer, but before the war closed I was made adjutant of my regiment in the Tennessee territories service."

"Doctor," interjected *Sentinel*, have you not been an extensive traveler?"

"I have been in every state of the Union except Arkansas, and in those territory save Alaska, and the Indian territory. I have been in Mexico and the Canadas. I have been in every city of the United States, and in all of the principal cities of the Old World. And, by the way, three years ago to-day I was in Alexandria, Egypt. In May of '84, I sailed from Naples, in Italy, and crossed the Mediterranean Sea, landing at Alexandria. But we didn't remain there long; there was nothing attractive about the place, for it was almost in ruins, not having recovered from the disastrous results of the British bombardment. Thence we went to the Pyramids at Gisch, and from there to Memphis by camels. We also made excursions on the Great Sahara Desert."

For some time did the evangelist talk thus, telling of his wonderful—truly wonderful for their extensiveness—travels. Interspersed with bright anecdote, pleasing story, hearty jest, and told as only Dr. Munhall can tell them, the tale, of a portion only, of his travels, formed one of the most interesting and instructive lectures imaginable. It certainly seems that the doctor has been everywhere, all over. On land and sea has he pursued his travels, and scarcely a place can be mentioned but he has been there, or can tell something about it. All over Europe, in Africa, in Asia, over much—or more properly—nearly all of North America, and portions of Central and South America he has traveled, and he certainly ranks with the well-known explorers and travelers of this and other days.

"Once I," continued he, "with my wife and children, started to make a trip around the world. We had purchased our tickets to Sidney, Australia, from San Francisco, and from there we intended to go to Japan, thence to China, to India, and by way of the continent and England, we would reach the Atlantic and return home. But just as we were about to sail, certain unavoidable causes prevented our going. This would be a nice trip, wouldn't it? And I'll make it yet, some day, too."

"How long have you been engaged, doctor, in revival work?" queried the scribe.

"Well," replied he, "I have devoted my entire time to it for eleven years. For ten years I was state secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Indiana."

"Where do you go from here?"

"To Boston. I should rest some before I go, though. I have now, for thirty-one consecutive weeks, spoken twice every day. How do I maintain my health under such a strain? Simply a ground hog case, got to do it. But I'm healthy, and always have been. Never knew a day of illness in my life. I am temperate, and always take good care of myself. In August I shall go to Lakeside, for I conduct the camp meeting there. I usually spend my summers near salt water. I am very fond of boating, fishing and bathing. This will be a "first summer by fresh water."

"In September I will probably go to Toronto. I was thinking, though, of going to England in the fall, to conduct meetings there. This, however, I have not definitely decided upon."

"Is my home at present in Indianapolis? No. Last August we removed to Philadelphia."

Of course, the visit of this distinguished divine will be hailed with delight in Fort Wayne. He comes especially to officiate at the laying of the corner stone of the handsome Y. M. C. A., building on Calhoun street, but, as he says, he is never idle, and with his consent a number of engagements have been assigned him. That all may profit by and enjoy his visit THE SENTINEL correctly gives his appointments below:

Rev. Dr. Munhall preaches this evening at 7:45 at the First Presbyterian church.

To-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10:30 he will preach at the Princess rink.

To-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock he will preach to men only at the Princess, admission being only by ticket.

To-morrow evening at 7:45 o'clock, he will preach a general sermon at the Princess rink.

Next Monday, at 9:30 a. m., Dr. Munhall will officiate at the corner stone laying of the new Y. M. C. A. building, on Calhoun street.

To all of these religious gatherings the eloquent revivalist will attract great throngs and preach to them in his matchless way the word of salvation and life.

NOTES.

Read Talmage's sermon.

Don't fail to hear Dr. Munhall at the Princess, to-morrow.

Professor Towner, the great singer, will be at all the Munhall meetings.

Trinity M. E. church, north side, Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. No services.

Trinity Episcopal church. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. All cordially invited.

There will be no service in the First Presbyterian church to-morrow. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

No preaching at the U. B. church to-morrow on account of the union Y. M. C. A. services at the Rink.

There will be no preaching service in the Second Presbyterian church to-morrow. Sabbath school service at 2:30 p. m., as usual.

To-morrow evening there will be preaching in the brick school house in the east end, by M. E. Cooper, pastor. Sunday school at 2:30.

A union memorial service was held in New Haven last Sabbath and was largely attended. The sermon was preached by Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor of the M. E. church.

Pastor Northrop, after an absence of ten days will be in his pulpit at the Baptist church to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. Come and hear the Gospel. No services in the evening.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Dawson and Harrison streets. Preaching at 7:45 p. m. Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m. No services in the forenoon. C. H. Wilkinson, pastor.

Services at the Church of God, corner Hoagland avenue and Dewald street, Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:45. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. All are invited. W. W. Lovett, pastor.

At the Third Presbyterian church tomorrow morning at 10:30, regular services. Theme, "Look Upon the Field." This church will assemble in the evening with the sister churches. David Kennedy, pastor.

Christian church, corner Jefferson and Griffith. On account of the union services at the rink the Lord's Supper will be administered at 3 p. m. instead of 10:30 a. m. All Christians, whether strangers or citizens are invited to attend and commune with us.

At the Wayne St. M. E. church there will be preaching to-morrow at 10:30 by the pastor Rev. F. G. Browne. Subject "The Unsealed Fountain." At the close of this service the ordinance of baptism will be administered to a number of probationers. Sunday school at 2 o'clock. No services at night.

DR. WALKER.

He Refuses to Compromise His Infringement Suit Against Logansport.

The Logansport *Pharos* says: "The Walker claim for infringement of patents by the fire department promises to give the city an inevitable law suit. Mayor Nelson attempted to secure the co-operation of several outside cities in fighting the claim, but failed in his purpose. He then advised, rather than fight the case alone and single handed, that the council compromise by paying Walker $1,000 instead of the $1,900 originally demanded. The council thereupon referred the whole matter to the fire committee and mayor with power to act. These gentlemen have been negotiating with Walker for several days, but he has signally refused to furnish the city with a perfect and safe indemnity bond to protect it in the future. The result is that negotiations have now ceased, and Walker will probably sue the city in the courts."

Dr. Walker has a similar suit against Fort Wayne.

Waters-Rudisill.

On Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Rudisill, in Perry township occurred the marriage of their daughter, Della, and Mr. John S. Waters, of Washington township. The immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties were the only ones present, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Woolpert, of the Huntertown circuit. The happy couple will at once go to housekeeping, Mr. Waters having previously fitted up a household to receive his bride. THE SENTINEL, with their legion of friends, extend congratulations, and wishes them a life of happiness and prosperity.

Honoring Gladstone in Wales.

LONDON, June 4. A monster procession in honor of Mr. Gladstone was held at Swansea, Wales, to-day. Mr. Gladstone with the prominent liberals of Wales occupied a special stand from which he reviewed the parade. One hundred thousand Welshmen wearing rosettes and bearing banners and accompanied by numerous bands marched past the stand. A contigent from Pont-y-Pridd headed the line. Cannons were fired and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

A HUMAN FIEND.

He Kills His Wife, Disembowels a Farmer and Then Cuts His Own Throat.

OWOSSO, Mich., June 4.—Alexander Holmes, a farmer residing near this place, had a housekeeper who was recently married to Dan Fulton, much to Holmes' dissatisfaction. Holmes ordered Fulton to discontinue his visits to the house, at which Fulton became enraged and having loaded himself with whiskey, went to Holmes' house. There he attacked Mrs. Fulton with a knife cutting her head completely off. Then turning his attention to Holmes he stabbed him seven times, disemboweling him. Later he was found in the woods with his own throat cut, but still alive. He has been lodged in jail.

THE STALLION CASE.

Judge Gresham Disagrees with the Postmaster Judge Woods.

The opinion of Judge Gresham in what is known as the "stallion case" was filed yesterday, in which he sets aside the rulings of Judge Woods and holds that the stallions involved in these proceedings, and which are now in charge of Collector Kuhn, were imported for speculation purposes, and are, therefore, subject to an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. The case will now be tred on its merits, and, if favorable to the government in the submission of facts, will result in the confiscation of the animals, which are valued at $20,000. Albert and Wesley Fanson, of Toronto, Canada, are the real owners of the animals, and they were admitted free of duty on the affidavits of Henry Prince and Scott Galloway, of Dekalb county, and filed with the collector at Port Huron, in which they allege that they were the owners, and that the animals were imported for breeding purposes. Judge Gresham finds that they were not the owners, and that the other allegation is also untrue.

A BIG LIST.

How the Grim Reaper Worked a Harvest in the Field of Death This Week.

The following deaths have been recorded by the city undertakers since last Saturday:

Herman Heeke, aged 52 years, dropsy.
Charles Filbert, 89 years, old age.
Fred Uppmeyer, 51 years, accident.
Mary Gibney, 41 years, consumption.
Patrick J. Owens, 32 years, consumption.
Child of Sarah J. Gunter, 2 months, drowned.
Joseph Schranz, 20 years, consumption.
Josephine Hazzard, 15 months, cancer.
William Wilkins, 32 years, rupture of blood vessel.
Frank X. Koester, 33 years, consumption.
Samuel Shryock, 70 years, old age.
Lottie Ehrman, 5 years, membranous croup.
Phillip Foellinger, 35 years, consumption.
Minnie N. Robinett, 8 years, scarlet fever.
Louis Brockmeyer, 11 years, typhoid fever.
Anastasia Birk, 58 years, heart disease.
Mary Tielker, 38 years, rupture of blood vessel.

Arcaded lemonade, 5 cents a glass. Loesch's Drug Store, Cor. Barr and Wayne streets.

Reducing Railroad Rates.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company have determined to reduce their rates between this city, Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Arcaded lemonade, a cool and refreshing drink, for 5 cents, at Loesch's Drug Store, Cor. Barr and Wayne streets.

Crushed strawberry, vanilla lemon and chocolate ice cream, best quality down to $1.50 per gallon, 40c. a quart. Delivered to any part of the city. Socials and festivals $1.25 per gallon at H. H. BARCUS, 116 Calhoun street.

Arcaded lemonade 5 cents a glass. Loesch's Drug Store, Cor. Barr and Wayne streets.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Wheat, stronger. Corn, irregular, 38½c. Oats, steady, at 25½c. Rye 54c. Barley, none. Prime timothy, $1 80@1 82. Flaxseed $1 15. Whisky, $1 10. Pork, steady, unchanged. Lard, steady, at $6 65. Eggs, higher, at 15½@16c. Coffee, nominal, at 23½@24; others unchanged.

CHOICE LOTS IN WILLIAMS ADDITION,

Near South Calhoun Street.

From $550 up. Small cash payment; long time on remainder if desired, with privilege of making payments to stop interest at any time. These lots are near to Calhoun street, the main central thoroughfare of the city, where property always rents well, is quickly saleable and is especially desirable from its location, midway between the Wabash on the west and Pittsburg offices and shops on the east. Calhoun is Fort Wayne's great central street, destined to be fully occupied with stores, shops, etc.

For these standard lots inquire of any real estate agent in the city or at the main office corner of Clinton and Berry street, opposite the new government building. 19-tf

THE SOCIAL SWIM.

A Prominent Wedding—Fort Wayne People in an Earthquake—Off for Europe—High Gossip of the Parlors.

Absolutely nothing at all, Mrs. Grundy will declare to you, Mr. Editor, in the way of society news of the week, yet high teas, progressive euchres, and the usual stray bits of gossip have held their own with unusual dilligence. The very sensible and quiet wedding of Miss Georgia Fleming and Mr. Will McKinnie was something of a surprise, and a disappointment as well, to their legion of friends, as from the popularity and high social standing of both the bride and groom a brilliant wedding was promised. The young lady's continued ill health demanded a more quiet affair, and the nuptials were celebrated at the bride's residence in the presence only of Mr. and Mrs. William Fleming, Dr. and Mrs. Dineen, Mr. and Mrs. Tony Trentman and Miss Celeste Fleming. I am sure the kindest wishes of their many friends attend them. Mr. and Mrs. Orff have issued handsomely engraved invitations for the marriage of their daughter Louise to Mr. Albert Bond. This is another wedding long anticipated. I am told that the young lady has a handsomer trousseau than any of our former brides. Miss Josephine Edgerton returned home last week from Piqua, Ohio, where she assisted at the wedding of her neice, Miss Nellie. The affair was a quiet one on account of the recent sad bereavement of the family. I hear that the first news Mr. Harry Ramsey received of his father's death, was when cruising with his ship from Africa into the Mediterranean Sea. He landed in Italy and at Florence saw by the American papers' accounts of Lieutenant Ramsey's heroic death. Shortly after letters were handed him conveying the same sad tidings. Mrs. Dr. Morris, nee Grace Edgerton, writes a vivid description of the recent earthquake in Arizona, where they now reside. They did not realize what was etually occurring, but thought the house was falling, the upheaval was so violent and hastened to remove Mrs. Morris, senior, without the tottering wall. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Dawson, who are not far from there, also were much terrified. Mr. Dawson was in the fields and not imagining the commotion was in the bowels of the earth, thought he was taken with vertigo. What a jolly country to live in to be sure. Miss Anna Hanna gave a very handsome reception Wednesday afternoon. The event was in compliment to Miss Carnahan's guest, Mrs. P. B. Colerick entertained also Friday evening. About fifty of her friends enjoyed the fascinations of progressive euchre. Tuesday evening, of next week, Miss Meeca Hoagland entertains. The annual fitting soon begins. Miss Mattie Withers closes her studio July 1. She goes to Chicago and a trip west on a ten months' vacation. Upon her return she will open a studio in another part of the city. Miss Charlie Graves contemplates a trip to Europe this summer. She will make Germany her objective point, and there study art. Mrs. C. D. Law leaves July 1st for Ocean Grove to remain until October. Mrs. Henry Olds and Mrs. Charles McCulloch will spend the summer at Bear Lake. Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch left today for a three days sojourn at Niagara Falls. By the way, Mrs. McCulloch will have as her guests this summer two handsome young ladies from the east. Miss Louise Horton is enthusiastically discussing Petoskey, where she anticipates a gay month in August. Mrs. Calvin Robison is delighted with her California home. Should they remain during the winter, Miss Ollie Falls will visit them. Mrs. Jesse L. Williams has returned from Princeton much benefitted in health. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, of Columbus, Ohio, were her guests last week. Mrs. Murray Hartnett goes to housekeeping in a cozy little cottage on East Main street next week. The handsome new residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Barrows is near completion. They take possession in a fortnight. Miss Hattie Angell goes to Chicago next week, and there is a merry jingle of wedding bells in my ear as I write this item. Speaking of weddings, the approaching nuptials of the daughter of an ex-federal officer and a young lawyer of Columbia City is positively announced by their friends.

"SHE."

BEECHER'S PARISHIONERS.

They Want a Preacher Like the Dead Divine.

NEW YORK CITY, June 4.—The question of Henry Ward Beecher's successor as pastor of the Plymouth church was discussed at some length last evening at a business meeting of the church, held after the usual Friday night prayer meeting. Fred. Raymond suggested that a committee should be appointed to consider the subject of permanent supply for the pulpit and report sometime next fall. This did not suit the views of some and a motion was made to leave the whole matter in the hands of the advisory committee.

Mr. Thomas G. Sherman said: "We should never take a step toward asking any one to condone our offense of having that great and best man for our pastor. We don't want to go back with Jonah into the belly of a whale, and we want no man, however eloquent, who represents ideas not of Mr. Beecher's school. I trust we shall call a man who will be faithful in preaching a gospel of love, not fear of God."

Arcaded lemonade, a cool and refreshing drink, for 5 cents, at Loesch's Drug Store, Cor. Barr and Wayne streets.

Dr. Munhall on Dancing.

Dr. Munhall, in the preliminary meeting at Toledo Thursday night, replied to a note he had received. "What will you do with the Bible statement, there is a time to dance." The doctor said that statement was true. In the same connection, it stated there was a time to kill, but that was not a license for the writer to go out and kill his neighbor. Miriam, Moses' sister, danced before the Lord, so did David, but they danced alone, and did not engage in the freaks called dancing to-day. The dancing of Miriam and David would not be very popular to-day. Dancing had never proved the best thing—there was always mischief connected with it. Take the case of Jepthah's daughter. Go on further and see the result of dancing in the case of John the Baptist, when his head was brought in on a charger. The Bible statement never was intended to be authority for the mixed dancing indulged in to-day."

"Pay as You go" Life Insurance.

(From the World May 22, 1887.)

In these days any business man who does not insure his stock and his place of business is looked upon as lacking ordinary common sense; it is simply the part of business prudence to protect one's capital by means of insurance, but no firm of fire insurance provides a remedy for that immediate depletion of the capital to any business firm which frequently follows upon the death of any one of the partners in such firm. It is more than likely that the idea of business men insuring their own and each other's lives for the benefit and the protection of the capital of the mercantile firms with which they are connected, would long ago have been very generally adopted had it been possible, as it is to-day, to secure life insurance in the same manner as fire insurance, that is, upon a renewable system of premiums adjusted each year to the actual cost of such insurance. The trouble all along has been that life insurance has been presented less as an insurance plain and simple than as a form of investment.

The business man who is asked to insure his store in some fire insurance company which charges higher rates than the cost of such insurance, would laugh at the suggestion, and his laugh would be the louder were he told that the reason he should pay this exorbitant price was because by so doing he would be increasing the profits of such fire insurance company and would himself, as a policyholder, eventually be given a share in such profits. "Ah, but my friend," he would say to the underwriter making such proposition' "I am not in the fire insurance business. I don't doubt your fire insurance company is making money, but I have neither capital nor inclination to run more than one business at a time. A customer comes to my store and buys one hundred barrels of flour, I sell the flour at the lowest price. I do not say to him, 'I'm going to charge you about one-third more than the flour is worth, for in that way I'll increase my profits and at some future time, when you come to buy some more flour, I'll give you a rebate of what I received to be your share of the profits of my business. If I was to make a proposition of that sort the customer would think me crazy."

Crazy indeed! But that is very much the system upon which the life insurance business is conducted by level premium companies, and that is the system which Mr. Sheppard Homans showed the absurdity of by the establishment of the highly prosperous Provident Savings Life Assurance Society at its new offices in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway. This company, of which Mr. Homans is President and Actuary, has eliminated the investment feature of life insurance entirely from its methods. It does a perfectly safe life insurance business on the principle of "pay as you go and get what you pay for." Having no necessity to pile up large accumulations in order to provide the premium reserve required by the more expensive level premium contracts, this company is able to furnish complete life insurance at about one-third the rates of the older companies, and is destined to become very popular among mercantile firms for the purposes mentioned at the outset of this article.

Having in our official capacity as members of the Plymouth Hospital committee been asked to test and prove the effectiveness of many different articles to be used as disinfectants in sickrooms and as preventatives of infectious fevers, report that Darbys Prophylactic Fluid has been thoroughly tested during the recent Typhoid epidemic in this place. It proved most efficacious in staying the spread of the fever.

F. H. AMMERMAN, S. M. DAVENPORT,
J. A. ORR, O. M. LASCH,
THOS. KERR, JAMES LEE, Jr.

Don't forget that the Young Men and Ladies' society of St. John's Lutheran church will give their annual excursion to Rome City, on Wednesday, June 15th. A good time will be had.

Notice I. O. O. F.

All members of the Harmony Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F. and sojourning brethren, are requested to meet at their hall on Sunday June 5, at 1 o'clock p. m., sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother William Wilkens.

HENRY SWEER, N. G.
J. A. WALTERS, Rec. Sec.

200 tickets have already been sold for the 14g excursion to Rome City, on Wednesday, June 15th, given by the Young Men and Ladies' society of St. John's Lutheran church.

Excursion to Gas Fields via the Nickel Plate.

The N. Y., C. & St. L. Ry., will sell round trip tickets to Fostoria, Arcadia or Stuartville on June 8, 9 and 10, thus enabling those who wish to visit any part of the great natural gas territory of Ohio. The rate will be one fare for the round trip and tickets good to return up to and including June 13. 3 31

New wash goods in sateens, batistes, lawns, crepe cloth, ginghams, crinkles, zephyr cloth at the very lowest prices.

Summer underwear for ladies, gents and children in large variety.

STEWART & HAIN,
21 The Boston Store.

Smoke the Don Carlos Cigar 23 2a

Dr. Ranch has opened an office at 48 Harrison street, Nobbe's block, where he will pay special attention to the treatment of chronic diseases and diseases of women and children.

WM. A. WHEELER.

The Ex-Vice President Dies at His Home This Morning—A Brief Sketch of His Life.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 4.—Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler died at his home in Malone at 10:10 this morning. He remained in a comatose state during the night and passed peacefully away without a sign of recognition of those about him.

William Almon Wheeler, nineteenth vice-president of the United States, was born at Malone, N. Y., in 1819. He began the practice of law in his native town, and in 1846 was elected district attorney for the county. He was a member of the state assembly in 1849 and 1850, and in 1859 and 1860 of the state senate, where he was chosen president *pro tempore*. He was cashier of the Malone bank from 1851 to 1865. In 1860 he was elected to congress. In 1867 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, of which he became president. In 1868 he was again elected to congress, where he continued till 1876, when he was elected vice-president. Mr. Wheeler has acted with the republican party since its organization, and was previously a whig.

ONE MORE GONE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 4.—General James S. Speed, who was attorney general under President Lincoln is dangerously ill at his home in this county. His family and physicians state he can live but a few days longer. He is almost eighty years of age and is gradually sinking from mere exhaustion.

Strawberries Down.

Choice Strawberries quart 10c.
Messina lemons per dozen, 20c.
Sweet oranges per dozen, 15.
Ripe pineapples, each 20c.

FRUIT HOUSE.

VALUE

RECEIVED!

Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, worked button holes, for

$1.00

Ladies' French Dongola Kid Button Shoes. They are beauties. For style, finish and wear they have no superior.

$2.50

☞A saving of from 50 cents to $1 on every pair of ladies' fine shoes.

BANKRUPT

SHOE STORE,

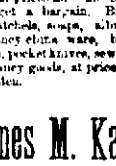
REDLICH BROS, Proprietors,

Boston T Store.

Fresh home strawberries daily.
Spring chickens dressed to order.
Home grown vegetables every morning.
Bananas, oranges and all kinds of fruits.
Boneless chicken and turkey.
Deviled meats, ham, chicken, tongue &c.
Chase and sanborn coffees.
Goods delivered to any part of the city.
Prompt attention given to orders by telephone No. 152.

A. J. DITTO & CO.
20 W. Berry St.

Baby Carriages.



We are closing out our entire stock of 100 styles at prices no one can touch. Call and get a bargain. Bird cages, baskets, satchels, soaps, albums, cups saucers, fancy china ware, base balls, hammocks, pocket knives, sewing stands, toys and fancy goods, at prices that cannot be beaten.

James M. Kane,

21 Calhoun street. Fort Wayne Ind.
May maxims.

Daily Sentinel

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1887

ELEGANT ATTIRE.

Stylish Adornments of the Feminine Form Divine.

LATEST DECREES OF FASHION.

What to Wear, and How to Wear It—Styles in Costumes, Hats, Bonnets, Etc., Etc.

Brides and Bridesmaids.

Rich satin and faille Francaise of a delicate ivory tint, says *Demorest's Magazine*, are the preferred materials for fashionable bridal dresses, made with extreme simplicity, the train long and usually untrimmed, the corsage high, with the neck cut out square or in V-shape, and elbow sleeves. Handsome lace, point or Duchesse, and pearl-beaded tulle are used for ornamenting the front and sides of the skirt, to which the garniture is principally confined. The foot of the skirt in front is finished with a full ruching, sometimes of tulle, through which loops of satin or moire ribbon are interspersed, or of lace or the dress material, and sometimes the French fashion is followed of using a garland of orange blossoms set in lace.

A notable bridal dress is of rich ivory satin, made in the style of the sixteenth century, with a long, perfectly plain court train, the front ornamented with three flounces of point lace, each headed by embroidery of pearls and silver, and the foot finished with a garland of orange blossoms. The pointed bodice is embroidered with pearls and silver and finished with a high Medici collar, similarly embroidered. Another bridal dress is of ivory-white faille Francaise, with square, perfectly plain court train, the front draped with Duchesse lace, over a foot-ruching of tulle and satin loops, and the corsage cut square in the neck and trimmed with ruchings of tulle and ribbon and sprays of orange blossoms.

A bridal dress of white gros grain has a beaded tulle front, outlined by wedding plumes of white lilacs, and revers embroidered with pearl beads finish the square neck and ornament the elbow sleeves. Another toilet is of satin and faille Francaise in combination, the latter material used for the petticoat, the front of which is embroidered with silver, crystal and pearl beads, one side ornamented with a cascade of satin, from which depend sprays of lilies of the valley, and the other side almost covered with a Greek drapery sustained by a Marguerite pocket embroidered to match the tablier. The train is of satin, slightly pointed in shape, and falls over the petticoat. The corsage has the pointed front covered with embroidery like that on the tablier, and is completed by a unique mixture of lilies of the valley, and quillings of satin.

Six is a favorite number of bridesmaids this season. At a recent wedding their dresses were of point d'esprit net, two heliotrope, two cream-color, and two rose-color, made over satin of the same shade; and each carried a basket of flowers similar in color to the dress. They wore charming capotes of point d'esprit lace like their dresses, trimmed with flowers matching those carried in the baskets. These dresses had short skirts, and the drapery was voluminous and sustained by flat bows of moire ribbon.

At another wedding the bridesmaids were all dressed alike, and had demi-train skirts of white crepe de Chine over white silk and pointed corsages of white moire antique, made severely plain, and completed by elbow sleeves. They wore short veils of tulle, and carried, by twos, bouquets of lilacs, apple blossoms, and daisies. At a wedding to take place very shortly there will be eight bridesmaids, who will all be dressed alike in white satin veiled with white point d'esprit, the skirts short and the drapery on one side—the side that will be visible as they walk in couples—held by a Marguerite pocket made of rosebuds, two pink, two yellow, two red, and two white, each finished by a matching fringe of smaller buds and sprays reaching almost to the foot of the skirt. They will carry handsome feather fans, the gift of the bride, and bon-bons of rose-matching color pockets, which will be presented by the bridegroom.

Ribbons for Bonnets.

Among the ribbons adopted for summer bonnets are bands of gauze ribbon in gauze and grenadine, bordered with a narrow satin stripe, and others a taffeta picot ribbon. The novelty in all the new shades of taffeta and picot ribbon, cream-color is essential for the lighter shades, the pale cream-color tint, and seen in many fine dark red ones. Other are plain any bonnet of children and ladies between, and there is some really plaided ribbons, these are especially for trimming the fronts of bonnets in French millinery. Dotted Hercules ribbons are very fashionable. Some of the above plain, dark color ribbons are the same colors, and the new widths are unusually attractive. The assortment widths, from two and a half to ten inches.

How to Wear the Hair.

The dark hair is worn in the front [illegible] Harper's Bazar says: "Very [illegible] wear small [illegible] at the front [illegible] fringe round [illegible] is more generally [illegible] by young and elderly women. The French twist is less fashionable than formerly; instead, the back hair is waved across and carried up easily, not too tightly from the nape of the neck to the coil. The straight bang is convenient in warm weather, and will be worn again quite short, not covering more than half the forehead, as all dressing for the front hair now shows more of the forehead than formerly. The pointed or curved Russian bang is still popular. The newest fancy is to brush the short front hair up from the forehead, curving it slightly and letting it rest against the long hair back, which is puffed upward slightly, but without a roll or cushion underneath, and is drawn back to the coil without parting.

Pompadour Blouses.

There are many Pompadour patterns in the velvet-figured woolens which will be chosen for "dressy" costumes, where a display of color is not out of taste. Soft primrose-tinted woolens are cross-barred with chardron velvet and striped with wide bands composed of the tiniest rosebuds. Other woolens are brocaded with bands of silk in flower and leaf. There are other woolens figured with rectangular blocks of velvet and striped with bands composed of polka-dots of velvet, graduated in size and in the medley of bright colors and chine effect. These gray Pompadour woolens will be made into watering-place costumes in combinations with heavy laces and embroideries.

The Favorite Basque.

The basque with a long point in front, short on the hips, and having a narrow plaited postilion that sits up well in the back, is still the favorite style, as it is also an almost universally becoming one. In the newest models notch darts appear on the outside; they are made in the lining, however, in the usual way, and the pliable outer material is stretched and molded to the figure over the fitted lining, which gives a handsome effect to the lower parts of the front that is strikingly noticeable when the gowns are simple or plaited, as so many of them are this season. Waists are made as long as the figure will permit, and are thoroughly boned so that even a suggestion of a wrinkle is avoided.

Gray the Leading Color.

It is predicted that gray will be a leading color during the spring and summer. This is a shade always popular with French women, and it is a color preeminently becoming to fair women with pronate complexions. Dark women can likewise wear gray with advantage. This color, like brown, is found almost universally becoming, if only pains be taken to select the shade that harmonizes best with the intended wearer's complexion. "Feather smoke" is now much worn, and, made up with panels of velvet striped with wine, blue, or Bonaparte, it forms a tasteful and useful afternoon toilet, and is massive but elegant.

Stripes and Plaids.

The new Persian striped or Roman plaided goods in silk and wool, which are now exhibited, are strongly recommended to women who wish to remodel their own or their children's last year dresses with comparatively little outlay. Granting that these goods may seem a bit high-priced, it requires but three or four yards to transform a dark dress in mourning or into a bright, attractive costume, as mingling the gay-hued fabric with the plain trimmings on the skirt, with vest, collar, and cuffs of the former goods added to the bodice, quite changes the simple dress into a stylish costume suitable and appropriate for any ordinary occasion.

Birds and Feathers to the Rear.

In millinery garniture there promises to be a tidal-wave of French flowers which will send to the background the use of birds and feathers on summer hats and bonnets. Every sort of material that can be utilized will be seen in flowers and foliage, mosses, fruits, and tiny vegetables. These materials include plain and fancy velvets, plushes, changeable satins, crape, tinted-silk muslin, etamine, grenadine, and crape with transparent beads, diamond-dust, and metal powderings.

Late Fashionable Fads.

Wears grow shorter.

Jet is not mourning unless it is doll.

Antique oak is the craze in furniture at the moment.

Extra large bonnets in cottage shape are preferred by elderly ladies.

The correct furniture for a Queen Anne cottage is of ash, or oak.

Mousselines, challenes, and challies will be much worn this summer.

Pearls and horse-hair pieces are added to be combined in summer frocks.

Tulle is the lace of the day for evening toilettes, and is worn over all the delicate shades of the season, and especially of the pink and [illegible] tints.

A corset yet is necessary in every dress, and that it do not worry it.

New shades of [illegible] in fancy [illegible] grenadines, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SABBATH READING.

Some Gems of Thought for Sabbath-day Meditation.

DEATH THE ANTAGONIST OF LIFE.

The Bible Teaches Us the Best Way to Live, the Noblest Way to Suffer, and How to Die.

In Conversation.

Holiness should be seen in our conversation. No truly holy person will, at any time indulge in "foolish talking or jesting." He aims to have his conversation seasoned with salt, so as to minister grace to the hearer. The temptation may be very strong, in view of the customs of society in which he is called to mingle necessarily, to talk as other people do. But grace has written the Divine law upon his mind, and he sets a watch at the door of his lips.

On special occasions, when friends are gathered together, it is quite common for a loose rein to be given, and gossip rules the hour. Those who would preserve an untarnished soul cannot participate in such frivolous conversation. If they do yield to the dominant influence it will surely bring darkness. And they must not be simply idle spectators, keeping sealed lips. They must seek, wisely, to hold the rolling elements under control. The Holy Spirit often helps those who have a single eye to deal ingeniously with the circumstances, intercept the rolling currents, and turn the tide into legitimate channels.

In the casual meeting of friends in the street, or on the highway, in the common interchanges of salutations, it is possible to connect Jesus and salvation therewith. We are often impressed by the course of Rev. Elbert Osborn, late of the New York Conference, in this regard. If an inquiry was made as to his health, a common every-day matter, he would always connect with it a thankful expression, a holy recognition of the Divine hand, such as "Thank the Lord, I am well!" This is not making religion too common—it is being "instant in season and out of season"—and wisely so.

Salvation is a garment to be worn constantly. It is a beautiful, nicely-fitting garment, suited to all occasions. And we are to let the world see that we have it on, and that we are not ashamed of it. "To him that ordereth his conversation aright," will God "show his salvation." *Canada Holiness.*

Human Life.

Men seldom think of the great event of death until the shadows fall across their own path, hiding forever from their eyes the traces of loved ones whose living smiles were the sunbeams of their existence. Death is the great antagonist of life, and the cold thought of the tomb is the skeleton of all feasts. We do not want to go through the dark valley, although its passage may lead to Paradise; and with Charles Lamb, we do not want to be down in the muddy grave, even with kings and princes for our bed fellows. But the fiat of nature is inevitable. There is no appeal from the great law which dooms us to dust. We flourish and we fade as the leaves of the forest, and the flower that blooms and withers in a day has not a frailer hope upon life than the mightiest monarch that ever shook the earth with his footsteps. Generations of men appear an vanish as the grass and the countless multitude which fills the world to-day, will to-morrow disappear as the footprints on the shore.

The Bible.

There is not a book on earth so favorable to all the kind and sublime affections, or so unfriendly to hatred and persecution, to tyranny, injustice, and every sort of malevolence, as is the gospel. It breathes, throughout, mercy, benevolence, and peace.—*James Beattie.*

God is light. So is the religion of the Bible. It has no fellowship with darkness. Not one of its graces springs from stupidity or ignorance, but all of them from a knowledge of God. False religions are founded in darkness. The religion of the Bible, like its author, dwells in light. God also is love, and so is the religion of the Bible. *Gospel and Success.*

The Scriptures teach us the best way of living, the noblest way of suffering, and the most comfortable way of dying. —*Bates.*

The Bible is the book, of all others, to be read in all ages and all conditions of human life; not to be read once, or twice, or thrice through, and then laid aside, but to be read in small portions of one or two chapters every day, and DAILY to be interrupted unless by some overruling necessity. *John Quincy Adams.*

It is a book full of light and wisdom, will make you wise to eternal life, and furnish you with directions and principles to work and order your life soberly and prudently. There is no book like the Bible for excellent learning, wisdom, and use. *Sir H. Wotton.*

The Bible is a precious storehouse, and the Master Christ of a Christian. There he reads the heavenly Father's love, and his dying Saviour's bequests. There he sees a map of his travels through the wilderness, and a landscape, too, of Canaan. *Bramley.*

COMING FOR HIS OWN COMPANY.

The following account is credited as occurred at a camp-meeting in Georgia:

Some one reported to the manager that a man had been seen to go down to the river and to the water and that he had not come up again.

All the old hands were at once sent to wood to the spot, and several expert swimmers took part in the search. The whole floor of the bath was carefully gone over, but no trace of a body could be found.

The most active member of the searching-party was a young professor of swimming, who was an excellent diver, and at last it turned out that he had been in search of himself.

He had plunged into the water near the steps and emerged, as was his custom, at the other end of the bath, unperceived by the fears who saw him enter the water, and who supposed he was lying drowned at the bottom of the pool.—*Youth's Companion.*

THE BOOKS THEY SELL.

"Copyright has a great deal more to do with it than anything else," said a Broadway bookseller when he was asked what kind of books he sold the most of. "It is a matter of price with the average public, I mean. Pirated English works outsell the books of American writers because there is no copyright on the English books, and they are accordingly low-priced. A new American book will occasionally sell well for a few weeks, but I am talking about average sales. Next to the Bible, Shakespeare, and Dickens, the best selling book is Tennyson's poems. There is no copyright and they can be gotten out very cheaply. You can get a first rate edition of Tennyson for $1. After Tennyson in popularity come Thackeray, Walter Scott, Milton, Byron, and miscellaneous English poets. The American poets are slow selling, because they are copyrighted and dear. Longfellow is still the best selling American poet, and after him come Whittier, Bryant, Aldrich, and Bret Harte.

"Next to cheapness, gaudy binding seems to be the principal attraction. When the two are joined nearly any sort of a book can be made to go. I remember the experience of a publisher, a friend of mine, that proves the truth of my view. He bought at an auction sale for a song plates of Southey's 'Thalaba' which once formed a part of a complete set of Southey's works. My friend issued an edition of 'Thalaba,' which, you know, is a lurid nightmare which no one understands and no one but the proof-reader has ever read through, bound it in an elaborate and attractive style, and threw it on the market as a holiday gift book at $1.50. It sold like hot cakes. Of course no one that bought it ever tried to unravel the delirious puzzle the book contained, but it was poetry, it bore the name of a well-known author, it was bound in a style that made it a good center-table ornament, it was cheap—and that was enough.

"Cooper is the best-selling American novelist. The copyright on his books expired long ago. The best selling single work ever written by an American is 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' which is still protected by a copyright, and which still sells, summer and winter, forty years after its first appearance, as though it was just out. My! my! but there has been money made out of that book. Mrs. Stowe has made more from it than from all her other works together, and three or four publishers have got rich from it.

"The introduction of the cheap paper editions has revolutionized our business, and that of the juvenile book writer as well. A dozen years ago we used to sell thousands of sets every year of books by Oliver Optic, Horatio Alger, Jr., Elijah Kellogg, and others. Now we very rarely have a call for anything of the kind. The cheap paper libraries of detective and hunting adventures have driven the other and better books out of the market—the worse for the growing generation's morals, I should say."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

SKATING IN AMSTERDAM.

As Amsterdam is made up of 180 little islands, formed by the intersection of numerous canals, the click of the steel-clad feet is heard all around the tourist. The grandest view of humanity on wings can be had in the environs of Amsterdam on a Sunday afternoon. Upon an ice covered space of more than six miles square, created by the union of the Amstel and the Y, the inhabitants of Amsterdam and vicinity are out in force, and to see a gathering of 20,000 skaters is nothing wonderful. Rows of tents, used as restaurants, billiard saloons, theaters, etc., meet the eye everywhere, and the tired skater has always a place on hand where rest and a supply for the inner man can be obtained. Gazing upon this flying assemblage, the eye is drawn to a couple who, hand in hand, execute the most delicate feat of scientific skating, or who, in company with others, go through the peculiarly intricate movements of the quadrille. Further on, a space of 200 yards long by 50 broad is closed on both sides with spectators to view the exciting of competitive racing. Both ladies and gentlemen indulge in these races, and every season prizes are offered by the city authorities for the smartest skater. Crossing this skating place, you are nearly overrun by a joyful band of rosy-cheeked lads and lassies, who, behind them, are sweeping in mass, Love encircling their selves with a gaily colored pole twenty feet long, and placing it under the right arms of the skaters, ranged one after the other, annihilate space with the velocity of a race horse.

TIRED OF THE LIFE HEAVENLY.

"How did you like my sermon last Sunday?" asked a Chicago minister of one of the married ladies of his congregation.

"The one with the text 'Consider the lilies?'"

"Yes."

"Oh, very much, only I was glad that my husband wasn't there to hear it."

"Why?"

"Well, John has got that consider the lilies idea into his head so firmly that I have to build the fire every morning and carry up all the coal, and it is getting so that if he becomes any further impressed with it I'll have to take in washing."—*Merchant Traveler.*

REMINISCENCES OF PUBLIC MEN.

BY BENJAMIN PERLEY POORE.

Senator Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware, (who was succeeded by his brother, Eli Saulsbury,) gave the best specimen of what was known as "plantation manners" in the United States Senate. The dignified decorum of that body had not been disturbed during a debate by belligerent demonstrations since Senator Foote levelled a pistol at Senator Benton, and the exponent forced upon his garments to the already bare breast, shouting, "Let the assassin fire!" Senator Saulsbury's home was at Georgetown, a pleasant little place in lower Delaware, which was at one time one of the stations in the underground railroad into Dixie. Mr. Lovett, one of the telegraphic censors, made a hurried visit there, and seized the telegrams on file at the office. Some of them, it was hinted, rather implicated the most distinguished resident of the place. Whether this was so or not, Senator Saulsbury had some fears of being arrested, and had some hard words with a secret-service agent in front of the President's house, accusing him with acting the part of a "shadow," and drawing a sword-cane. After that he became defiant in his manners in the Senate chamber, and had passed much of the time during debate in stalking to and fro, like a caged but enraged bison, his black hair hanging in masses about his face, his eyes gleaming with ill-concealed rage, and his whole manner defiant. When speaking he chose to perform after Thersites, and many had predicted that some day he would overstep the bounds of prudence, within which it was evident that he restrained himself with difficulty. One evening, after he had been called to order for saying that the Republicans were making a god of Sambo, Mr. Saulsbury began to defame the President, declaring as he proceeded that "if he wanted to paint a despot, he would paint the hideous form of Abraham Lincoln." This could not be tolerated, and by the action of the Vice President the assistant sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Bassett, was ordered to take Mr. Saulsbury in custody. After some parleying Mr. Saulsbury left the floor, and took a seat on one of the sofas with Mr. Bassett, but all the while had a revolver openly displayed, and told Mr. Bassett that if he laid a finger on him he would kill him. Presently Mr. Saulsbury went down to one of the Senator's desks and made several attempts to speak, until at last Senator Clark, who had taken the chair ordered him to be taken into custody. Meanwhile Mr. Brown, the sergeant-at-arms, had arrived, but wishing to avoid a scene, he personal at the mate Senator to leave the hall. Again did he return, again did he attempt to speak again was the sergeant-at-arms ordered to remove him, and again, after using profane language and offensive epithets, did he leave the Senate chamber. The next morning a resolution of inquiry was offered, and Mr. Saulsbury only escaped expulsion out of regard to his estimable wife. The resolution was held on *retention* over him during the remainder of his senatorial term. He was a well-educated gentleman, kind and courteous, until an enemy would enter his mouth and steal away his brains, when he became, as he was on the occasion, perfectly unmanageable.

Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, who had defeated Zach Chandler's re-election as United States Senator from that State, was married at Washington on the 9th of February, 1870, to Miss Lillie Langenheel, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department. The marriage took place at the boarding-place of the young lady, where the Senator resided, and was a very quiet affair, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland and witnessed by very few persons. Senator Perry, who was the only Senator present, officiated as groomsman, with Miss Belle Linthicum as bridesmaid. After the wedding the couple took the cars for New York, where they passed the first halcyon days of the honey moon. The Senator, who had reached the age of 64, first lost his wife about nine months previous. He was the father of six children. His bride was a blonde quite pretty, and about 20 years of age. Their courtship was quite brief, lasting but a few weeks, the Senator having met his fate only a short time previous. When the name of Mr. Christiancy was read, in calling the roll of the Senate that afternoon, Mr. Perry, President pro tem., said, with a sly twinkle: "I desire to state that no change is pending in the mark which the official general has other and over the chamber. That the uninitiated may appreciate the joke, it may be stated that it is customary in the Senate when a member wishes to be absent when a vote is taken, to pair off with some member on the opposite side who will not vote, so that his side may not lose by his absence.

Reuben Hamond told a thrilling one of stories, including one at his own expense, also at his personal friend, Dr. Nowbill, at one time President of a bank at Newark, Del. Dr. Dexter was at one time very ill, and for some days he thought himself quite frail, and refused to take any food. The Bishop, as the kind soul tried to prevail upon him to take some nourishment, "No! I don't want anything," said the patient. "I am heaven." Then musing for a moment and looking at the Bishop with a frown he said, "But, by-the-by, how is the world-did you get it to?"

When Daniel Webster was ill at Washington, in June, 1852, that the Whig National Convention at Baltimore had nominated Scott and Graham for president and vice-president, and the latter, without a moment's hesitation and showing a fearful sacrifice of personal interest, "Gentlemen and Scott! Scott and Graham! Fair and Feathers!" Mr. Graham was to be nominated as coming from the green Tar State, old North Carolina, and Scott was remembered for his military chapeau and tall plume. The sarcasm was not intended for Mr. Webster's colleague in the Cabinet, Mr. Graham, for he esteemed him highly, and gave very palpable evidence of his respect for, and confidence in, the Secretary of the Navy. Nor did Mr. Webster entertain any but kindly feelings towards Gen. Scott. One of the most eloquent speeches made in the United States Senate was in commendation of Gen. Scott's brilliant and humane campaign in Mexico.

HOT WATER AS A MEDICINE.

In drinking hot water it should be sipped, and not drunk so fast as to distend the stomach and make it feel uncomfortable. From fifteen to thirty minutes may be consumed in drinking the hot water. A period of six months is generally required to wash out the liver and intestines thoroughly. Not more than half a pint of hot water should be drunk with the meals. To make the beverage palatable or to medicate it, aromatic spirits of ammonia, clover blossom, ginger, lemon juice, sage, salt, or sulphate of magnesia, are sometimes added. Where there is an intense thirst of dryness, a pinch of chloride of calcium or of nitrate of potash may be added to allay the thirst and leave a moistened film over the parched and dry mucous surface. When there is diarrhœa cinnamon, ginger, and pepper may be boiled in the hot water, and the quantity lessened. For constipation a teaspoonful of sulphate of magnesia, or half a teaspoonful of tarananum may be used in hot water. Inebriety has a deadly foe in this use of hot water. All thirst and dry mucous membranes disappear in a few days and a moist condition of the mucous membrane and skin takes place. The relaxing influence of the heat inside the alimentary canal relieves spasm and colic of the bowels, just as heat outside the abdomen relieves. Hot water reduces the ropy secretions of the whole body, and renders them less adhesive and tenacious. It dissolves the abnormal crystalline substances that may be in the blood and urine. It washes out the stomach and leaves it fresh and clean for eating. It promotes elimination everywhere. As we are 75 per cent. water, to keep from stagnation we need continual renewal. The universal use of hot beverages at meal time is based on a physiological necessity. If hot water in due quantities is taken between meals Cure will be but little need of taking water at meals.—*New York Tribune.*

A RAILWAY FROM PARIS TO PEKIN.

A French revue predicts that in perhaps less than ten years work will have been commenced upon a railroad that is to connect Paris with Pekin. Startling as the statement might seem, its facts all incline to the author of it seem to show that a railroad route to China from Paris through Asia is perfectly feasible. From Paris to Ekaterinenburg, on the Siberian frontier, is only 4,000 kilometers and the route a depression in the chain of the Ural there to a height of only 350 meters above the sea level. Over this depression the road could easily be carried into the Siberian plain, and thence by Omsk, Tomsk, Crasnoiarsk, and Khabar to the Mongolian frontier, whence it could be carried southwardly to Pekin. From Ekaterinenburg, on the Ural line, to Pekin is 5,800 kilometers. The total distance from Paris to Pekin is, therefore, reckoned at about 9,800 kilometers

—an easy journey of twelve days by rail. After all the railroad would not be a much more difficult undertaking than our own lines across the United States from ocean to ocean, and would be exposed to not much worse strains of weather and snow than what the Northern Pacific occasionally suffers. Crossing the Mongolian desert would be the worst part of the journey; but then there are other ways of carrying the road into China from Russian railroad centers, or from a Chinese center to Russian territory. Shanghai could be connected with a Russian line by the City of Singan, chief northwestern city of China; and the line could be thence carried to the Chanul Oasis and beyond into Kashgar and Yarkand, or to Kuldja.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

A FRIEND IN NEED.

Rattle-ty-bang! rattle-ty-bang—down the street clattered a tin can tied to the tail of a poor, friendless, and frightened dog. A crowd of boys followed at the runaway's heels, with cries and shouts, increasing alike his terror and his speed, until, at last, he had distanced his pursuers, but not, alas! that horrible noisy thing that clattered and rattled at his heels.

Thoroughly tired, and quite as thoroughly terrified, the poor dog looked to right and left as he ran, for help or shelter. At length he spied, at the corner of a crossstreet not far away, a large, friendly-looking, Newfoundland dog. With pricked ears and imploring look, the exhausted dog drew up himself and his nose appeared close to the Newfoundland, and looked for help.

Not much in appearance about the Newfoundland seemed to appreciate the position and situation of himself to be a genuine dog. A patient waiting at the door usually relaxed the severity of the latter. Then the Newfoundland flung at frock in with a triumphant toss of the head, while the other dog joyously bounded up from his crouching position, thankful to be rid of the thralldom under which his human tormentors had subjected him.—*St. Nicholas.*

Gen. Russell Gurney's daughter is said to have the purest and best soprano voice in New York. She is a beautiful young woman and looks like a Greek goddess.

At the fashionable ball dress marks the man, the want of it the woman. So they say.—*Journal of Education.*

PAPIER MACHE.

Method of Its Manufacture and Care to Which It Is Applied.

[Pittsburgh Chronicle.]

"A dollar you can't tell me what that match-box is made of," said Dick, handing the object to his friend, Harry Dale.

"Don't bet, in the first place," replied Harry, "and don't care in the second. Spose all a man wants to know is, if it'll hold matches and isn't too big for his pocket."

"Never saw such a fellow as you in my life. I'm sure that if the last judgment was announced on good authority for noon, sharp, to-morrow, you'd take it as a matter of course."

"Why not? When I run up against the inevitable, I try to manage things so as not to get concussion of the brain. Is there anything as startling as your supposed announcement in that match-box?"

"Did you ever see a piece of polished ebony as light as that?"

"Polished pancakes? It's nothing but papier mache. Any child can tell that."

"Perhaps so. But, admitting the fact, there is a child of about six-and-twenty winters in front of me who can't tell how papier mache is made."

"I'm very much given to minding my own business, and the making of papier mache is no part of it. But I think it's an open question whether you could accurately describe the process yourself. By the way, why does it interest you?"

"I have the prospect of Pittsburgh at heart. Some people seem to think that all we can or ought to do here is to make iron, steel, and glass. Now, with our splendid advantages in point of fuel, I think Pittsburgh would be a first-rate place for the manufacture of paper or wheels."

"That's quite another matter. Now, I'm prepared to listen. But won't now do as well?"

"Well, to-day is the busiest day of the paper week. The sheets are pasted together with dextrine until the mass is thick enough to go under the hydraulic press. There they are squeezed into any desired form, which, when dry, is as hard as and a good deal lighter, than oak for bulk, than any wood."

"Bric-à-brac-ky, eh?"

"This product is poreless, fibreless, sapless, and lifeless. It is subjected for two-and-one hours to a high dryng heat. Then it can be worked with any kind of tool. The varnishing of it is a rare detail."

"It is from this subject that the manufacturers I all those brass-and-gilt large black braids studded with Scotch imitation diamonds, all those necklaces, pins, clasps, and trinkets of all sorts that are taken for pit bread of some precious wood. Again, those handsome bread-trays, composed of semi-Gothic and quasi-Grecian lines, that seem to have been cut out of a solid piece of some eastern layers, like certain precious stones, are merely of papier mache, covered with white varnish and coated with the same. So, too, those beautiful tea-trays, painted and gilt all round, round tables, and caskets that are known as Japanese work, are merely papier mache. The Japanese know but one kind of gilding, while we have two—the dead and the brilliant. We have, likewise, a liquid paste taken from the scales of the whitefish that well imitates the white currant and certain transparent berries. The paste is solidly inlaid by means of the hydraulic press, and finally the surface is finished with pumice stone to make it perfectly even, and covered with a colorless varnish of the first quality."

"Well that was worth listening to. But if I were as much interested in all this kind of stuff as you are, I think I'd try and invent something myself."

"Too many patent sharps around. Wouldn't pay. More fun in letting other fellows do that."

TITIAN.

Signor Tiziano Vermicelli Titian was born just before cold weather set in, in 1477, at Cadore Junction, on the U. A. R. Railroad, about seventy miles up the line from Venice. For many generations his family had been engaged in the general fame and militaire distinction business, which had never paid very well, and the old man, after he was defeated for supervisor, scratched the whole course of his ancestors, and made up his mind he would get his son into some profession which would bring ducats and he not without changing the combination.

The future artist, who was usually called "Tich" at home until he became large and strong enough to beat his father, gave evidence, when only five years old, of his natural inclination. He stole his sister's manuscript book for her dressmaking, and with only the half-idea in order to work with he decorated his mother's pillow-slips in an artistic manner that there was left no room for doubt as to what his future course was to be.

The old man was delighted, and the very next morning he took his son up to Venice on No. 6, and put the Bellini Brothers to take the boy into their gas-shop on trial at the rate of a week's board and clothes.

He never saw the boy after, except at brief intervals, when he happened to be passing through the city, and he was not even the Spaniards, Pietro Perugino and Bianco Wopolini Snooperdoopery, which was the firm's name, on the east of the old Canal Street Horse Car track only. He saw the boy in the crowd of the world at large, as an artist, and returned to the paternal hovel. The fact is everybody considered most likely stories, and I after life was too monotonous and dull, and I never knew of his existence for seven years, by the profession, the period of his life does not call for more than passing notice.

At last the old man died from overwork rapidly, and Titian was often behind on his board, and obliged to work for his father at Cadore for a week, but after a time his patrons began to catch on, and he was often obliged to work late at night and on Sundays to keep up with his orders.

In 1532 he painted a portrait of Charles V. Now, the old monarch was broader than a hedge fence, and the brush-slingers who had tried their hands on him before had usually attempted to palm off a picture of the Apollo Belvedere on him. But Titian said, "I cannot paint a boy," and the likeness he made of the old monarch stopped all the clocks in the castle when it was hung up in the grand gallery. The King was pleased at last, and Titian was allowed to print "Artist to His Majesty" on his business cards.

Titian lived ninety nine years, and we find, by an old copy of the daily *Venetian Life*, that even at that advanced age he walked every day three miles to the postoffice, split two cords of wood, and was able to read the finest print without spectacles. To a reporter who called on him during his last illness he expressed great regret that he could not live to have a centennial celebration.—*Tid-Bits.*

REMINISCENCE OF LINDLEY MURRAY.

A New York paper gives the following reminiscence of Lindley Murray:

The great Lindley Murray did business in New York during the last three years of the Revolutionary war, and probably in Pearl street, but where, I have been unable to find out. I think he probably lived at No. 235, now occupied by a part of the Harper building. He was a lawyer with a good and growing practice when the war began, but as that utterly destroyed his business he went to Islip, being the son of a Quaker, and remained there in retirement. He father at that time owned more ships than any other man in America, and was one of the only four men in New York who ought to own a private carriage. He married Rebecca Valentine, who was Scotch-Irish, and lived there until the close of the war. By his title he was a patrician, and lived in splendor on the Broadway of that day, which was then the court end of the town

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-st., N. Y. jan27

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell the ELECTRIC CORSET. Corsets, Belts, Etc. No risk; quick sales; extraordinary profits; territory assigned. DR. SCOTT, 841 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen who wish steady employment to take nice light work at your home and make easily from $10 to $15 a day. You should address with stamp CROWN MFG'G CO., 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

DEAFNESS its causes, and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one to whom was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City.

HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER. Package. Be., makes 5 gallons of a delicious, sparkling temperance beverage; strengthens and purifies the blood. Its purity and delicacy commend it to all. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers.

KASKINE

(THE NEW QUININE.)

Gives Good Appetite, New Strength, Quiet Nerves, Happy Days, Sweet Sleep.

A POWERFUL TONIC

that the most delicate stomach will bear.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,

and all forms of Disease.

THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to Quinine. Mr. F. A. Miner, 40 East 125th street, N. Y., was cured by Kaskine of extreme malaria, prostration after seven years suffering. He had run down from 175 pounds to 97, began on Kaskine in June, 1886, and went to work in mill, regained his full weight in 4 months, quinine did him no good whatever.

Mr. Gideon Thompson, the oldest and one of the most prominent citizens of Orange county, N. Y., says: "I am ninety years of age, and for the last three years have suffered from malaria and the effect of quinine poisoning. I recently began with Kaskine, which broke up the malaria and increased my weight 22 lbs."

Mrs. T. A. Sherman, of 159 Halliday street, Jersey City, writes: "My son Harry, eleven years, was cured of malaria by Kaskine, after fifteen months' illness, when we had given up all hope."

Letters from the above persons, giving full details, will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York

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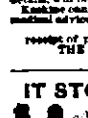

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth, never fails to restore gray hair to its youthful color. It contains the active principles of a first-class hair tonic, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. Cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and prevents baldness. 50c. and $1 at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS.

The safest, surest and best remedy for Corns, Bunions, &c. 15 cents. All druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

Established PAY'S 1866.

MANILLA ROOFING!

Takes the lead, does not require like tin or iron, nor decay like shingles or tar and gravel roofs. Easy to apply. Prompt and full. Send for circular of it. Is also a perfect size for plaster at half the cost. Carpets and rugs of same material, double the wear of oil cloth. Catalogue and samples free. Mention this paper. W. H. PAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

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UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE.

STREET NAMES, NUMBERS, &c., &c. Write for Circulars. THE PATENT ENAMEL CO. 9 & 11 Murray-st., New York. Special Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

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"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."

The Original and Only Genuine.

Safe and always Reliable. Ladies, ask Druggists for CHI-CHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Of your Druggist, or inclose 4c. in stamps for particulars in letter by return mail. Name Paper. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by Druggists everywhere. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 3, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOST Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Nervous Debility, Premature Nervous Effects, &c. Send 10c. for Pamphlet. Address Dr. E. B. Foote, 1130 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE Bronze Monuments

Are Beautiful,

And do not decay like stone. Investigate before purchasing.

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No. 40 Harrison Street,

Fort Wayne, - - Ind.

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Daily Sentinel

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1887.

IN New Bedford, Mass., bad boys at school are punished for infractions of discipline by having their faces washed. Several prominent socialists, it is said, have indignantly taken their children out of school and moved away from the place.

BILL NYE says he expects to make a great deal of money out of his last book because it is "larger and thicker" than any he ever published before. "What the public wants," he adds, "is a big book—one that can be used to prop up the lounge with when its leg is broken."

THE British Government has refused to allow the Atlanta (Ga.) militia company to enter its domain armed with rifles. This certainly seems inconsistent. American quack doctors are allowed to land upon its soil, and goodness knows a militia company is a babe in arms compared to those chaps.

EDITOR A. S. ABELL recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his management of the Baltimore SUN. The compositors presented him with a gold-headed cane and a set of kindly resolutions. One man on the force has been there forty-nine years, four of them over forty-five years, and the foreman thirty-five years.

GEN. BOULANGER is described by a recent interviewer as "a short man rather stoutly built, with brown hair, brown beard, rather a red face; above all things quiet-looking almost to commonplaceness. He wore the ordinary French civilian's dress of black frock-coat and trousers, with only the single red spot in his buttonhole."

THE elder Sells, the circus man, but a few years ago was a stable boy working at $3 a week, at Columbus, Ohio. Now he can dress in crimson sleeves and gold braid, stick a bright green feather in his sky-blue hat, and ride on the top seat of a purple band-wagon as pompous and proud as the father of the Incas. Grit and gall are a great team to pull a man through this world.

THE police force of New York City, according to the latest report, numbers 3,216 men, of whom 2,731 are patrolmen, 168 roundsmen, 78 doormen, and the rest superior officers. The Commissioners urge a substantial addition to the force on the ground that during the last six years the population has increased 27 per cent., as against only 14 per cent. increase in the police.

THE Government distributes 2,210,165,124 pieces of mail matter to and from 42,964 postoffices and routes aggregating 348,888 miles, at an annual expense of $36,000,000, or an average cost of 1¾ cents per piece. The Western Union Telegraph Company distributes 24,000,000 messages to and from 9,077 offices, over routes aggregating 213,561 miles, at an annual charge of $12,782,895, and makes $6,000,000 net profit, an average cost of 4⅞ cents per message to the people.

DR. CORNELIUS HERZ, a Frenchman, has invented a telephone which costs sixty-two and a half cents and can be put in wherever the ordinary electric button can be used. When anyone rings your door-bell in the morning you can shout out, "Who's there?" wait till the answer comes, "Mary McGinnis," and if you don't want to see Mary whisper gently, "Oh, I'm down town marketing; call around again when I'm at home." It's a great invention, and since it was made known the poor-house has been staring the self-sacrificing patriots who own the Bell patents in the face.

SOME interesting figures with regard to the consumption of food in Paris have recently been published in France, from which we take the following details: It appears that in the year 1886 no less than 300,800 oxen, 148,705 calves, 1,070,370 sheep and 252,000 pigs were killed at Paris. Adding to this the 7,662,412 pounds of horseflesh which was sold for food, 157 pounds of meat is the average consumption of each inhabitant. The largest number of cattle came from the provinces, and the rest was supplied by Germany, Switzerland, and Austria-Hungary. Besides this an average of 9 pounds of tongues, livers, kidneys, calves' heads, 23 pounds of fish, 22 pounds of poultry, and 7 pounds of oysters per inhabitant has to be added to the consumption of meat.

JOE JEFFERSON recently sent an old friend a very old jug of rare whisky. With it were the following lines in the Colonel's well known chirography: "I send you some of the most wonderful whisky that ever drove the skeleton from a feast or painted laughs upon the brain of man. It is the mingled souls of wheat and corn. In it you will find the sunshine and the shadow that chased each other over the billowy fields, the breath of June, the carol of the lark, the dews of night, the wealth of summer, and autumn's rich content, all golden with imprisoned light. Drink it and you will hear the voice of men and maidens sing the 'Harvest Home,' mingled with the laughter of children. Drink it and you will feel within your blood the startled dawns, the dreamy, tawny locks of many perfect days. For forty years this liquid joy has been within the happy staves of oak, longing to touch the lips of man."

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE.

He Preaches to the Soldiers at the National Drill, Taking His Text From Chronicles.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Soldiers of the national drill listened this afternoon to a sermon by the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D. Soldiers from thirty-one States and Territories were present, and nineteen Governors and their staffs. Washington is full of strangers attendant upon the national drill, having for its object improvement in military science, which began May 23 and will close to-morrow. The music before and after the sermon this afternoon was conducted by military bands. Dr. Talmage's texts were taken from I Chronicles xii, 33: "Fifty thousand which could keep rank;" and Judges xx, 16: "Every one could sling stones at a hair breadth and not miss." The preacher said:

Companies of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and Zouaves, please notice the first scripture passage applauds the soldiers of Zebulun because they were disciplined troops. They may have been inefficient at the start and laughed at by old soldiers because they seemed so clumsy in the line, but it was drill, drill, drill until they could keep step as one man. "Fifty thousand which could keep rank." The second scripture passage applauds a regiment of slingers in the tribe of Benjamin because they are sure-shooting marksmen. When they first enlisted they may have been an awkward squad and all their fingers were thumbs, but they practised until when they aimed at a mark they always hit it. "Every one could sling stones at a hair breadth and not miss." Both texts combining to show us that if we must fight we should do it well.

There is something absorbing in the military science of the Bible. In olden times all the men between 20 and 50 years of age were enrolled in the army, and then a levy was made for a special service. There were only three or four classes exempt; those who had built a house and had not occupied it; those who had planted a garden and had not reaped the fruit of it; those who were engaged to be married and yet had not led the bride to the altar; those who were not yet in the first year of wedded life; those who were so nervous that they could not look upon an enemy but they fled, and could not look upon blood but they fainted.

The army was in three divisions—the center and right and left wings. The weapons of defense were helmet, shield, breastplate, buckler. The weapons of offense were sword, spear, javelin, arrow, catapult—which was merely a bow swung by machinery, shooting arrows at vast distances, great arrows, one arrow as large as several men could lift, and ballista, which was a sling swung by machinery, hurling great rocks and large pieces of lead to vast distances. The shields were made of woven willow work with three thicknesses of hide and a bolt made through which the arm of the warrior might be thrust; and when these soldiers were marching to attack an enemy on the level all these shields touched each other, making a wall moving but impenetrable; and then when they attacked a fortress and tried to capture a battlement this shield was lifted over the head so as to resist the falling missiles. The breastplate was made of two pieces of leather, front-covered, one piece falling over the breast, the other falling over the back. At the side of the warrior the two pieces fastened with buttons or clasps.

The bows were so stout and stiff and strong that warriors often challenged each other to bend one. The strings of the bow were made from the sinews of oxen. A case like an inverted pyramid was fastened to the belt, that case containing the arrows, so that when the warrior wanted to use an arrow he would put his arm over his shoulder and pull forth the arrow for the fight. The sable of the foot had an iron boot. When a wall was to be assailed a battering ram was brought up. A battering ram was a great beam swung on chains in equilibrium. The battering ram would be brought close up to the wall and then a great number of men would take hold of that beam, push it back as far as they could and then let go, and the beam became a great swinging pendulum of destruction.

Twenty or forty men would stand in a movable tower on the back of an elephant, the elephant made drunk with wine and then headed toward the enemy, and what with the heavy feet and the swinging projectiles and poisoned arrows shot from the portable tower, the destruction was appalling. War chariots were in vogue, and they were on two wheels, so they could easily turn. A sword was fastened to the pole between the horses, so when they went ahead the sword thrust, and when they turned around it would mow down. The armies carried flags beautifully embroidered. Tribe of Judah carried a flag embroidered with a lion; tribe of Reuben, embroidered with a man; tribe of Dan, embroidered with chevalier. The noise of the hosts as they moved on was overwhelming. What will the clatter of shields and the rumbling of wheels and the shouts of the captains and the vociferation of the entire host, the prophet says it is like the roaring of the sea? Because the arts of war have been advancing all these years you are not to conclude that these armies of olden times were an uncontrollable mob. I could quote you four or five passages of Scripture showing you that they were thoroughly drilled: they marched step to step, shoulder to shoulder, or as my texts express it, they were "Fifty thousand which could keep rank," and "Every one could sling stones at a hair breadth and not miss."

Nothing could be more important than this great National Encampment. Undrilled troops can never stand before those which are drilled. At a time when other nations are giving such care to military tactics, it behooves this nation to look matters in stitch. We shall never have another war between the north and south. The old decayed bone of contention, African slavery, has been cast out, although here and there a depraved politician takes it up to see if he can gnaw something off of it. We are floating off further and farther from the possibility of sectional strife, but about foreign invasion I am not so sure. There is absolutely no room on this continent for any other nation. I have been across the country again and again, and I know that we have not a half an inch of ground for the rooty foot of foreign despotism to stand on. I do not know but that a half dozen nations, envious of our prosperity, may want to give us a wrestle. During our raid we there were two or three nations that could hurl by leap-frog right for each of us. It is very easy to pick national quarrels, and if our nation engages it much longer it will be the eyes, nose, and foreign fee should come we want men like those of 1812, and like those who fought on both sides in 1861. We want the hill-top and down the coast, Pulaski and Fort Sumter on the same shoulder, Bunker Hill and Fort Henry and Fort Donelson on the other. But we do not know how to fight, but how to die. When such a time comes, if it ever does come, the generation on the stage of action will say: "My country and care for me family, as they do the soldiers and sons for the orphans in the civil war, and the country will honor us next as it honors those who preceded us in patriotic service, and future years will call us patriots. Decoration Day, I shall be resurrected into the remembrance of those for whom I died. Here I am for God and my country." If foreign foe should ever come all sectional animosities would be obliterated. Here go our regiments from the Lakes, and the valley, Lincolnth New York volunteers, Tenth Alabama cavalry, Fourteenth Massachusetts artillery, Texas, Massachusetts, Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Nevada, Colorado, Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Alaska, Indian Territory, District of Columbia, Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, Cuba, Canada, Mexico, Central America, South America, Africa, Australia, Europe, Asia, Heaven! I have to tell on the cry. One country, no south, no north, no west. Let all former sectional hate, prejudices and differences of preference each bury its own with each. Intermingling with each other, each of the four corners to part in the great harmony. One host, the sailor, the heavy, the soprano in the grand march of the Union.

I congratulate you, the officers and soldiers of the National encampment, that if a foreign attack should at any time be made you would be ready, and there would be millions of the drilled men of north and south, like the men of my first text, which could keep rank, and like the men of my second text, that would not miss a hair breadth.

At this National drill, when thirty-one states of the Union are represented, and between the decorations of the graves of the southern dead, which took place a few days ago, and the decorations of the northern dead, which shall take place to-morrow, I would stir the Christian patriotism and gratitude not only of this military here present, but of all the people, by putting before them the difference between these times, when the soldiers of all sections meet in peace, and the times when they meet in contest. Contrast the feeling of sectional bitterness in 1862 with the feeling of sectional unity in 1887. At the first date the south had banished the national air, "The Star Spangled Banner," and the north had banished the popular air of "Dixie." Down south in Dixie. The northern people were "mudsills" and the southern people were "white trash." The more southern people were killed in battle the better the north liked it. The more northern people were killed in battle the better the south liked it. For four years the head of Abraham Lincoln or Jefferson Davis would have been worth $1,000,000 in Liverpool on either side the line. No need now, standing in our pulpits and platforms, of saying that the north and south did not hate each other. To estimate how very dearly they then loved each other, count up the bombshells that were hurled and the cartridges that were loaded and the cavalry horses that were mounted, north and south facing each other, all armed, in the attempt to kill. The two sections of the only made blood all their earthly hostilities, but tried to reach up and get hold of the sword of Heaven, and the prayer of the northern and southern pulpits gave more information to the heavens about the best mode of settling this trouble than was ever used. For four years both sides tried to get hold of the Lord's thunderbolts, but could not quite reach them. At the breaking out of the war we had not for months heard of my dear uncle, Samuel J. Talmage, President of the Oglethorpe university, in Georgia. He was about the grandest man I ever knew, and as good as could be. The first we heard of him was his opening prayer in the Confederate Congress in Richmond, which was reported in full. Whether that prayer, if answered, would, to say the least, have left all his northern relatives in very uncomfortable circumstances. The ministry at the north prayed one way and the ministry at the south prayed the other way. No use in hiding the fact that the north and the south cursed each other with a withering and all consuming curse.

Beside that antipathy of war time I place the complete accord of this time. Not long ago a meeting in New York was held to raise money to build a home at Richmond for crippled Confederate soldiers, and was presided over by a man who lost an arm and a leg in fighting on the northern side, and the leg which was not lost so hurt that it does not amount to much. The cotton exhibition held not long ago at Atlanta was attended by tens of thousands of northern people and by Gen. Sherman, who was greeted with kindness, as though they had never seen him before. At the New Orleans exhibition, held two years ago, every northern state was represented. A thousand fold kindlier feeling after the war than before the war. No more use for gunpowder in this country, except for rifle practices on Fourth of July pyrotechnics or a shot at a roebuck in the Adirondacks. Beside generals in the Southern Confederacy making their fortunes as lawyers in the northern cities. Rivers of Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina, turning mills of New England capitalists. The old home of war, Fort Sumter and Moultrie and Lafayette and Jackson and Hamilton and Marion on their iron paws, and instead of raising money to keep enemies out of our New York harbor, raising money for the Bartholdi statute on Bedloe's Island, figure of liberty with uplifted torch to light the way to all who want to come in. Instead of war antipathies, when you could not cross the line between the contestants without fighting your way with keen steel or getting through by passes carefully scrutinized at every line by bayonets, you need only a railroad ticket from New York to Charleston or New Orleans to go clear through, and there is no use for any weapon sharper or stronger than a steel pen. Since the years of time began their roll, has there ever been in almost two decades such an overmastering antithesis as between the war time of complete hatefulness, and this time of complete sympathy?

Contrast also the domestic life of those times with the domestic life of these times. Many of you were either leaving home or far away from it, communicating by uncertain letter. What a morning that was when you left home! Father and mother crying, sisters crying, you smiling outside but crying inside. Everybody nervous and excited. Then the fife and drum and the full symphony, of all countries. Let the earth be especially balanced to hear their tread. Forward! Forward! Let the orchestra of the heavenly galleries play the grand march, joined by all the fifes, drummers, and military bands that ever sounded victory or defeat at Eylau or Borodino, at Marathon or Thermopylæ, Bunker Hill or Gettysburg, Solferino or Palestina, Selma or Gettysburg, from all the time when Joshua halted astronomy above Gibeon and Ajalon till the last man surrendered to Garnet Wolseley at Tel-el-Kebir. Nations, companies, battalions, ages, centuries, and the universe! Forward in the grand review of the judgment! Forward! Gracious and eternal God! On that day may it be found that we are all marching in the right regiment and that we carried the right standard, and that we fought under the right commander, all Heaven, some on amethystine battlement and others standing in the shining gates, some on pearly shore and others on turreted heights, giving us the resounding, million voiced cheer: "Lo him that overcometh!" I shall be the Lord God of Israel from everlasting to everlasting, and let the whole earth be filled with His glory. Amen and amen!

Indian History.

If we could only get at the facts of the history of the savage tribes, it would be of interest to compare them with what is related as the fortune of most civilized nations. It is only in tradition that the history of the Indian lives, and only one version of the story is ever heard. Sometimes this is so true to nature that no room for doubt can be found. Such is the following chapter from the annals of the Beaver tribe, which lives in the northern part of the British possessions.

Oma slay a young chief shot his arrow through a dog belonging to another brave. The brave revenged the death of his dog, and instantly a hundred bows were drawn. Fire might had fallen some eighty warriors lay dead around the camp, the pine woods rang with lamentations of the women, the tribe had lost its bravest men.

There was a temporary truce; the friends of the chief whose arrow had killed the dog yet numbered some sixty people; it was agreed that they should separate from the tribe, and seek their fortune in the vast wilderness lying to the south.

In the night they began their march; sullenly their brethren saw them depart never to return. They went their way to the shores of the Lesser Slave Lake, towards the great plains which were said to lie far southward by the banks of the swift rolling Saskatchewan.

The tribe Beavers never saw again this exiled band, but a hundred years later a Beaver Indian, who followed the fortunes of a white fur-hunter, found himself in one of the forts of the Saskatchewan. Strange Indians were camped about the pallisades; they were portions of the great Blackfoot tribe whose hunting-grounds lie south of the Saskatchewan. Among them were a few braves who, when they conversed together, spoke a language different from that of the other Blackfoot; in this language the Beaver Indian recognized his own tongue.

A Great Battle

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. A good reliable weapon like Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field and restore peace and bodily health for many years. Try this peculiar medicine.

The trial of Wm. H. Ward, at Winchester, for causing the death of his child by brutal treatment, resulted in acquittal.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Joseph Barbeier, aged nineteen and Charles Monroe, fifteen, of Indianapolis, were drowned in the canal Sunday, by upsetting a boat.

The Great American Chorus.

Sneezing, snuffling and coughing! This is the music all over the land just now. "I've got such a awful cold in my head." Cure it Ely's Cream Balm or it may end in the toughest form of Catarrh Maybe you have catarrh now. Nothing is more nauseous and dreadful. This remedy masters it as no other ever did. Not a snuff nor a liquid. Pleasant, certain, radical.

An infant son of W. F. Scanlan, near Shelbyville, was fatally scalded by upsetting a tub of water.

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Commencement exercises will take place at Purdue university, Thursday, June 9.

FOR THE BLOOD

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, speedily and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

Dr. N. E. Rudolph, of Marion, Mass., says: "I am recommending your Iron Bitters as a valuable tonic in my practice, and remaining all dyspeptic symptoms. It does as it says the best."

Rev. R. C. Phillips, Roseville, Del., says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in cases of anæmia and blood diseases that defied a cure and found it a most valuable and reliable tonic."

Mr. Wm. Brock, 2036 Mary St., New Orleans, La., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me of a terrible case of blood poisoning, and I heartily commend it to those needing a blood purifier."

Mr. W. M. Nash, Talladega, Ala., says: "I have been troubled with Impure Blood and Kidney Disease for years. Brown's Iron Bitters has done me more good than all the remedies I ever used. I speak in the highest terms of the valuable medicine."

Genuine has Trade-Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Sold by all dealers. BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy a fortune where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." Mrs. G. E. Simmons, Colton, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." Mrs. M. J. Davis, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Read the following from a well-known citizen:

[illegible] Sarsaparilla [illegible] purifier, and [illegible] I have found it all that is claimed for it. C. F. THORPE, Editor Daily Times, Lowell, Mass.

[illegible] Sarsaparilla [illegible] others and [illegible] it. J. HARRINGTON, Lawrence, Mass., New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

HONEST HELP FOR MEN.

Pay No More Money to Quacks.

Get well from New Self-cure, discovered after years of experiment by a worn out physician. Address, with stamp, HEART SPECIALIST, Box 465, Milwaukee, Wis.

BROADWAY HARDWARE STORE

Advertises to sell Lawn Mowers extremely cheap, Refrigerators at lowest notch, Ice Cream Freezers away down, Screen Doors and Windows and the wire to make them as cheap as good goods can be sold. Tin work of all kinds promptly and well carefully done at Bottom Prices.

W. E. GRIFFITHS.

THIS IS THE GENUINE!

SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES WITH BUFF WRAPPERS. SEE THAT EVERY CURE HAS IT UNBROKEN. Our trade-mark on every bottle. In no case Every Drop is Worth Its Weight in Gold!

If soldiers, and heeds all kinds of Inflammations, PILES, BLIND, BLEEDING OR ITCHING, ULCERS, SLIP OR NEW WOUND, BRUISES BURNS, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, SORE EYES, SCALDS, SPRAINS, the greatest known remedy. CATARRH, COLDS, HAY FEVER, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, has cured more cases than anything ever prescribed. DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, use it promptly, delay is dangerous. Gargle in HEMORRHAGES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BLEEDING Nose, Mouth, Stomach, Lungs or from any cause, stops pain as by a charm. It is called the WONDER OF HEALING. Cures EXTERNALLY & INTERNALLY. We have an avalanche of testimonials. Send for our book (Mailed Free.) It will tell you all about it.

IT IS UNWISE TO TREAT SUBSTITUTION. INSIST THE Genuine without a moment's hesitation. Prices 50c. $1, $1.75

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., New York.

Geo. R. Bowen.

Plumbing, Steamfitting, Sewering.

Particular attention given to

Sanitary Plumbing and Sewering.

Bath Tubs, Boilers, Water Closets, Sinks, Hydrants, Yard Hose, Brass Trimmings for Engines, Etc.

NO. 110 CALHOUN ST.

A. HATTERSLEY & SON,

PLUMBERS

Steam and Gas Fitters.

—DEALERS IN—

GAS FIXTURES

Main Street, East of Clinton

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Brass Work Iron and Lead Pipe

Lift and Force Pumps.

Sheet Lead, Bath Tubs, Wash Bowls Rubber Hose, etc.

Old gas fixtures repair, bronzed and made equal to new.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. [Fort Wayne Division.]

FROM NORTH		GOING NORTH.
10 45 am	—Ar— Cincinnati Ex.	—Lv— 4 00 pm
	" Detroit Ex.	" 11 30 am
2 40 pm	" Mail	" 11 30 am
5 20 pm	" Way Freight	" 6 00 am

All trains daily except Sunday.

FT. WAYNE CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE

FROM SOUTH		GOING SOUTH
9 10 pm	—Ar— Ind. & Cin. Ex.	—Lv— 8 00 am
4 30 pm	" Cin. & L. Mail	" 10 50 am
5 40 pm	" Freight	" 5 30 am
6 10 pm	" Fast Line	" 6 00 pm

Trains daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R.

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.
Lv. 2 30 pm	Express	Lv. 2 00 pm
Lv. 6 10 am	Accommodation	Lv. 8 45 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

Time Table for Fort Wayne, in Effect May, 1887.

GOING NORTH.

For Grand Rapids and North	Lv.	2 35 pm
	Ar.	8 05 pm
For Grand Rapids	"	8 00 am

GOING SOUTH.

For Richmond and Cincinnati	Lv.	3 35 am
" "	"	1 30 pm
" "	"	11 45 pm

Trains daily except Sunday.

J. C. PELTIER,

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

17 W. Wayne St.

Telephone No. 174.

May 21 1y.

DR. T. J. DILLS

Has his office at

NO. 17 COURT STREET

Where he will give exclusive attention to

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. JAMES M. DINNEN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office, 76 Calhoun street.

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M. L. ALBRECHT

HAS REMOVED HIS

Carriage Factory

From 106 West Main

Street to the

CORNER [illegible] AND BARR STREET

Daily Sentinel

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1887.

THE PLAY-HOUSE.

Current Gossip About Prominent Players and Professionals.

WITH A LITTLE HUMOR ADDED.

Various Fancies in the Footlight Realm—Movements of Noted Stars on Both Sides of the Ocean.

Decline of the Drama in England.

There has not been since the death of the late Lord Lytton a single new comedy of manners which could be compared for an instant, as a work of literary art, with his play of "Money," or even with the much-abused "Lady of Lyons," which still, in spite of every absurdity, holds its own in modern dramatic literature, simply because of its construction and literary quality. The nearest approach to work of this character—work, that is, which sought to realize from beginning to end an adequate dramatic motive and treated it with some approach to literary consistency—was what is now known as the teacup-and-saucer school of Mr. Robertson—the comedies of "Caste," "Ours," "Society," "School," etc. But reading those apart from the stage even allowing them to be that which in several instances they certainly were not—entirely original productions their literary merits dwindle to a combination of smart dialogue and sentiment of the most washy and trivial description. These pieces owed their success to the perfection of their mounting, the smallness of the theaters in which they were played, and the peculiar aptitude of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft for making the members of their company speak and move on the stage like ladies and gentlemen. But it is the less necessary to consider the point, as the Robertsonian school has at present time wholly lost its hold upon theatrical sympathies. It perished with the removal of those who had created it to a larger theater, its threadbare motive became evident the instant the scale of its reproduction was enlarged. Since then there has been no development of dramatic literature which could be for a moment seriously considered. Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the one author whose genius might have produced great work, resting with but modified success in his attempt at serious writing, but by chance upon that line of comic opera which he has since pursued with unwavering fidelity and extraordinary success. But "Pinafore," "Pinafore," "The Pirates of Penzance," etc., are, after all, but highly developed "Bab Ballads," and can scarcely be considered seriously from a literary point of view. Turn to Mr. Irving, whose management is so frequently said to have done so much to raise the drama, and think what dramatic literature he has found available for the Lyceum in the course of the last ten years. What has his repertoire been? Shakespeare, of course, and one or two of the older playwrights. "The Lady of Lyons," an adaptation of Erckmann-Chatrian's story of "The Bells," two or three dramas by Mr. W. G. Wills—so dreary in their nature that the majority of them have been but partial successes, even at the Lyceum—and a revival of one or two indifferent plays, such as "The Two Roses," by Mr. Allery. Not a single fresh drama or tragedy of the slightest literary merit has Mr. Irving been able to procure during his whole period of management, and yet it is notorious that this actor is one who would be only too ready to produce fresh work if he could find it of adequate merit. — *The Contemporary Review.*

He Enjoyed It.

S. P. Norman, in advance of Margaret Mather, sends the following as his first experience under the Interstate Law. He was in Lewiston, Me., at the time: "To-day I have had my first experience in excess baggage, and enjoyed it. When I arrived here I did not order my trunk up to the hotel as usual, for the simple reason that I could do without it for to-day. During the afternoon I was constantly past the depot, and the night I would drop in and recheck it to Portland. The baggageman said he must charge me for excess, as the trunk would surely weigh 200 pounds. I ventured that it wouldn't weigh over 200. He lowered his estimate to 250, and I demanded that it be weighed. The baggageman hauled that trunk the full length of the platform—about a block. It weighed just 180 pounds. Then, as he had to draw it back again, the air became sulphurous with profanity. Besides this, I had to make out three receipts and fix 10 cents."

Strakosch and Lemmonier.

Edgar Strakosch believes in entering into details in the interests of the various celebrities with whom he has become identified in a business way. "Did I ever tell you how a little vanity on the part of Emma Thursby and Ole Bull cost my uncle $4,000?" We naturally gave them together, but the details of the precedence of the names on the posters upset the artistic scheme. We placed Ole Bull first because he had my uncle's money, but Thursby objected. She was accepted by Ole Bull's public because she had been singing the names. This was accepted by Ole Bull, the concerts were decidedly successful, but we were $4,000 out by the failure to agree in the first instance. Ole Bull may have been a greater, but he drew bigger money than Remenyi, Wilhelmj, Joachim, or any of the great soloists we have had since.

We lost $22,000 on Wilhelmj in one season. His music was too heavy for the people. In Memphis one day we implored him to play "Suwanee River." He did it and was given an ovation, but we could never induce him to play it again. It wasn't his class of music, he said. Are prime donne hard to manage? Well, I should say so. Here's an illustration: We had booked Gerster to sing three nights in Milwaukee. Just as we were about to leave Chicago she learned that there was no state-room on her car. She flopped off, went back to the Grand Pacific and pulled out a doctor's certificate on us to prove that she was mortally sick. That little trifle cost us $10,000. Aimee? She was a pleasant lady to get along with. She's in New York now, I believe, trying to recover her voice. A doctor has said he could do it, but I doubt it. Too many night exploits have spoiled it forever." — *St. Louis Republican.*

Earnings of Actors.

The leading actors of the best New York stock theaters — whose positions are the most enviably comfortable on the American stage — receive from $200 to $250 a week. Leading men with the first-class traveling combinations work harder perhaps, but for less remuneration. The salary list of a well-equipped legitimate company reads up to $500 or $600 a week. Joe Haworth used to make $50 or $60; now as "Jack Yeulett," in melodrama, his earnings run up to perhaps $200. Legitimate actors demand more than those in other lines. The leading man of a starring tragedian, who should be almost as good an actor as the star himself, has to do so at $150 or the contents weekly. A heavy man realizes for his disciplined valuary or bass profundo heroism from $75 to $50. The modern society play, comedy and melodrama have lower financial returns for their exponents than the legitimate of course with the great exceptions. A low comedian, if a good one, receives $40 or above; if he has a name and is his own gib, $75. Polished villains have to maintain their polish at $40 to $60, often, perhaps, $55. Soubrettes can be had for $45 to $50. The vast army of the unadvanced is employed at $20 to $40 per capita per week. The countless organizations that prey upon country towns on eight-nearly-nights, and consider themselves in fortune if they have a $50 house, pay their hanging people, as a standard, $20 a week, and their main army about as a piece and board. The girls who stand about in bad attitude, make tableaux, disfigure groupings, chorus, and sometimes generally, and do not have to say anything, perform all this for $5 and $6 a week.

Shakespeare and Emerson.

In his speech at the close of the New York season Augustin Daly said, apropos of his production of "The Taming of the Shrew": "I know that Shakespeare has not always spelled success, but I remind conscientiously join with those who have charged that he spells ruin. Since I began manage most eighteen years ago I have never lost a dollar from any of my Shakespearian productions, and I am convinced that if the great master be approached with sincerity the recognition will always be immediate and complete."

Gossip Among Comedy.

JAMES O'NEILL starts for Europe next month.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN was the daughter of poor people.

FRANCIS WILSON, De Wolf Hopper, and Digby Bell are baseball cranks.

MISS BEALBOW, the novelist, was a utility actress in the English provinces.

P. T. BARNUM and wife propose making an extended tour of the continent.

SARAH BERNHARDT was a dressmaker's apprentice; so was Mathilda Heron.

"DOLLY" FOLKINGE is to have a four-act comedy. Charles Gaylord is to write it.

ADAMS DOLLY has saved and snugly stowed away in United States Government bonds $120,000.

ROSE COGHLAN is becoming noted for the mammoth sweet corn he grows on his farm, at Yonkers.

ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, the singer, now dead, was a very poor girl, and so was Sarah Jewett, the actress.

It is said that Jay Tompkins will return to America and look after his newspaper interests.

MARY ANDERSON has purchased a pretty property in Manchester-by-the-Sea, for which she paid $40,000.

ROSE COGHLAN, Osmond Tearle, Kyrle Bellew, John Gilbert, and Miss Ponisi will be much in need of their names at Wallack's Theater next season.

MINNIE HAUK's father was a dyer and a shoemaker, in the most humble circumstances. Her early efforts attracted the attention of one of New York's richest men, who had it cultivated.

MR. PENLEY has determined to adopt half a dozen Europeans as a cover for the powers and women he has hitherto had to import from abroad. Hereafter he will have them born in this country.

MR. LEWIS and Miss Virginia Drew Smith will appear in another Miss Multon play next season. Mr. Lewis will be remembered as the first player of Edward Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster."

MR. BARRETT and Miss Rehan will appear in another Miss Multon play next season. Mr. Barrett

VITIATED BLOOD.

Scrofulous, Inherited and Contagious Humors Cured by Cuticura.

[illegible] with the medium of one of your [illegible] cured through Mr. Frank T. Wray, Druggist, Agawam, Pa., I became acquainted with your Cuticura Remedies, and [illegible] to testify to you that [illegible] permanently cured me of one [illegible] humors. [illegible] Scrofulous [illegible] pronounced incurable by [illegible] physicians in this city. [illegible] Cuticura Remedies, used [illegible] was perfect. [illegible]

Sworn to before L. S. Lum, J. P. Crawford, Mass.

SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

[illegible] Richardson, Custom House, New [illegible] writes: "In 1879 Scrofula [illegible] on my body until I was a [illegible] consumption. Everything known to [illegible] was tried in vain. I became a wreck. At times could not [illegible] to my head, could see from bed [illegible] and had given up all hope [illegible] Cuticura Remedies, used [illegible] and was perfectly cured."

Sworn to before L. S. Lum, J. P. Crawford, Mass.

ONE OF THE WORST CASES.

We have been selling your Cuticura Remedies for [illegible] years, and have the best complaints [illegible] from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of Scrofula I ever saw cured by the Cuticura Remedies was that of Mrs. Samuel Kennedy. Cuticura and Cuticura Soap. The Soap takes the lead, for as a medicinal soap.

TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Druggists, Frankfort, Ind.

SCROFULOUS INHERITED,

And contagious humors, with loss of hair, and eruptions of the skin, are positively cured by Cuticura, and have the best complaints [illegible] from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of Scrofula I ever saw cured by the Cuticura Remedies was that of Mrs. Samuel Kennedy. Cuticura and Cuticura Soap. The Soap takes the lead, for as a medicinal soap.

TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Druggists, Frankfort, Ind.

DRUGGISTS USE THEM.

We have obtained satisfactory results from the use of Cuticura Remedies in our own family, and recommend them highly, and [illegible] The demand for them grows as their [illegible] is known. Sold by druggists.

MACMILLAN & CO., Druggists, Latrobe, Pa.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

[illegible] are sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, the great skin cure, 50 cents; Cuticura Soap, an [illegible] exquisite Skin Beautifier, 25 cents; Cuticura Resolvent, the New Blood Purifier, $1.00. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

PIMPLES, blackheads, skin blemishes and baby humors, use Cuticura Soap.

Choking Catarrh

Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of suffocation [illegible] your throat and chest? Have you [illegible] from your throat and chest? Have you [illegible] the sufferer and dreaded the return of [illegible] night? What a depressing influence [illegible] upon the mind, clouding the [illegible] and filling the heart with pains and [illegible] Have you [illegible] Have you [illegible] passages, throat and tongue [illegible] and [illegible] Have you [illegible] and [illegible] Have you [illegible] and [illegible] Have you

THE PENSION BUREAU.

Commissioner Black's Good Work—An Interesting Comparison.

[From the National View.]

The following comparisons will most forcibly contrast the work of the Pension Bureau during the last two years of Republican rule with the first two years of the Democratic administration.

In the year ending June 30, 1884, there were issued 50 pension certificates to soldiers, of which number 34,911 were original cases, and the remainder increase and miscellaneous claims. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the total number of certificates issued was 50,750, of which 34,911 were original, and the balance increase and miscellaneous cases. In the next fiscal year, up to the 15th of March, 1886, when General Black entered upon the duties of his office, there were 35,954 certificates of all kinds issued. From March 17 up to the 30th of June of the same year a period of only two months and a half there were issued 31,332 pension certificates. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, there were issued 76,442 pension certificates, 60,852 of which were original cases. In that same fiscal year there were also issued 75,-982 supplemental certificates to widows and dependent relatives whose pensions had been increased by the act of March 19, 1886—a grand total for that one year of 153,043 allowances.

These supplemental certificates were issued within a very few months after the passage of the law. At no time in the history of the office has such an enormous number of persons been "increased" without interference in the regular work of the office or without a call upon Congress for additional help. From the 1st of July, 1886, up to and including the 30th of April, 1887, ten months, there were 74,008 certificates issued, of which 34,852 were original cases.

There are yet remaining two months of the present fiscal year, and the result will be a showing greater than that of any previous year in the history of the office. This immense amount of work has been performed with a reduction of the clerical force of over one hundred. General Black determined to conduct the office upon strict business principles, and required that the entire time of the clerical force during office hours should be devoted to the prompt and thorough transaction of the business and the settlement of long-delayed pension claims. As one result of this regulation the first year of his administration exhibited a saving in the matter of leaves of absence of 15,031 days of the aggregate time of the clerical force, or 12 years 11 months and 4 days of the time of a single clerk.

Since the 17th of March, 1885, when the present Commissioner assumed the duties of his office, no leaves of absence have been granted for political purposes, and no pension-office clerks have gone off on "stumping tours," as was formerly the custom. From July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885, the average number of working days for the clerical force was 256, while in the succeeding year the average number of working days was 261. In the year 1886 the present Commissioner turned over to the Treasury over $100,000 of unexpended appropriations on account of clerical hire, and he effected a saving in the same year in the item of stationery of over $11,000—the vote notwithstanding the fact that the business of the Bureau had been very largely increased.

It was formerly the practice that when a pension claim had been neglected that is, when the claimant or his attorney had failed to call up the case for a certain length of time—to mark the case "abandoned" and consider it in about the same light as a rejected case. General Black abolished this practice, and required of his chiefs of bureaus that all claims should be given a chance of being considered and finally adjudicated. Every case filed during his administration has received prompt attention. His order that all cases filed prior to his entry into office should be examined before the 1st of June has already been fully complied with, and there is not a single case in the pending files of the office which has not been examined, and in which steps have not been taken toward final settlement. As a consequence of the application of the practical business principles of the management of the office, the Pension Bureau, for the first time in its history, is abreast of the original invalid claims filed. To illustrate the enormous increase in the business of the Pension Bureau, during the month of March, 1884, there were received 153,564 pieces of mail matter, and there were sent out from the office 188,142 letters and circulars.

The following table will show the number of pensions certificates issued during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, and for the year of 1887 up to the 30th of April:

	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1886.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.	10 months ending April 30, 1887.
Original	34,911	50,751	60,852	34,852	
Increase and miscellaneous	15,854	22,580	34,815	39,156	39,156
Totals	50,765	73,331	95,667	74,008	

In the fiscal year of 1886 there were also issued 70,987 supplemental certificates to widows and dependent relatives, whose pensions had been increased by Congressional enactment of March 19, 1886.

What Are the Issues?

It would be interesting to know on what issue the Republicans expect to enter the next national campaign. None at the present moment seems to be very clear in the minds of the leaders who are speaking from time to time, or in those of the party newspaper editors who do not enjoy the precious privilege of saying nothing when there is nothing to say. Of the men who may, or think that they may, be chosen to lead the Republican host, Mr. Sherman has just come back from the South and Mr. Blaine has started for the West. The former has spoken; the latter has been spoken about. What is said by one and what is said of the other throws some light on what the issue is not to be, but very little on what it is to be. It is plain, for instance, that there is going to be a good deal of trouble in making the same "vindication" of Mr. Blaine. On that point the distinguished orator of Maine need not go West to find much to say. Some form of vindication and present all known facts. The press of Iowa and Wisconsin and States that have remained loyal to the political interests of Mr. Blaine have recently contained numerous statements of the effect that he is an "available" candidate for 1888. These statements do not settle the question, but they encourage natural believers in the Plumed Knight that "after all," and they will not be lost on Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Sherman, in his remarks he has made since his return home, has not said anything to throw any even cloud within Mr. Blaine's prospects and it adds to that there will be no opposition on the part of Mr. Sherman to the nomination of Mr. Blaine. The statement that Mr. Blaine does not like the tariff plank of the platform of the last Republican national convention is followed by the statement that Mr. Sherman said the same thing. Mr. Blaine's friends are not disposed to make any issue with Mr. Sherman on the tariff question, and they are willing to let the matter rest where it is. The statement that Mr. Blaine does not like the tariff plank of the platform of the last Republican national convention is followed by the statement that Mr. Sherman said the same thing. Mr. Blaine's friends are not disposed to make any issue with Mr. Sherman on the tariff question, and they are willing to let the matter rest where it is.

TARIFF REDUCTION.

A Movement to Unite the Democrats in Congress on That Issue.

A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Press says: "For some days there has been more or less interest taken in the latest indications of what the next question, from many different quarters is to be. It is understood that Secretary Fairchild is seriously contemplating a movement with the approbation of the President and the colleagues looking to a concentration of the Democrats in the House of Representatives and the Senate upon a measure of tariff reduction. After careful inquiry it has been ascertained that every member of the Cabinet is favorable to such a move. After the experience of the past two Congresses the President is convinced that but one course remains open to the Democratic party, and that is in the formulation of a bill in consultation with such men as Randall and Carlisle and others representing the diverse positions of Democratic sentiment on the subject, for the purpose of bringing them together upon some common ground of agreement.

"The President has seen for some time that an issue will be made on the tariff, and has urged that it would be none sagacious to get to work at once and prepare a bill to be submitted to Congress as a measure of administration policy than to let the question continue to play havoc as a firebrand in the ranks of the party. It is proposed to make the bill an administration question in the House, and thus bring it before the people as a distinctive issue upon which the Democratic party will stand in the next campaign. Judging from the present situation of affairs among the party leaders, it will take a large amount of pressure to bring the opposite views of Messrs. Carlisle and Randall together. It is hoped to accomplish the work of the various year in the history of the office. This immense amount of work has been performed with a reduction of the clerical force of over one hundred. General Black determined to conduct the office upon strict business principles, and required that the entire time of the clerical force during office hours should be devoted to the prompt and thorough transaction of the business and the settlement of long-delayed pension claims. As one result of this regulation the first year of his administration exhibited a saving in the matter of leaves of absence of 15,031 days of the aggregate time of the clerical force, or 12 years 11 months and 4 days of the time of a single clerk.

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In the fiscal year of 1886 there were also issued 70,987 supplemental certificates to widows and dependent relatives, whose pensions had been increased by Congressional enactment of March 19, 1886.

What Are the Issues?

It would be interesting to know on what issue the Republicans expect to enter the next national campaign. None at the present moment seems to be very clear in the minds of the leaders who are speaking from time to time, or in those of the party newspaper editors who do not enjoy the precious privilege of saying nothing when there is nothing to say. Of the men who may, or think that they may, be chosen to lead the Republican host, Mr. Sherman has just come back from the South and Mr. Blaine has started for the West. The former has spoken; the latter has been spoken about. What is said by one and what is said of the other throws some light on what the issue is not to be, but very little on what it is to be. It is plain, for instance, that there is going to be a good deal of trouble in making the same "vindication" of Mr. Blaine. On that point the distinguished orator of Maine need not go West to find much to say. Some form of vindication and present all known facts. The press of Iowa and Wisconsin and States that have remained loyal to the political interests of Mr. Blaine have recently contained numerous statements of the effect that he is an "available" candidate for 1888. These statements do not settle the question, but they encourage natural believers in the Plumed Knight that "after all," and they will not be lost on Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Sherman, in his remarks he has made since his return home, has not said anything to throw any even cloud within Mr. Blaine's prospects and it adds to that there will be no opposition on the part of Mr. Sherman to the nomination of Mr. Blaine. The statement that Mr. Blaine does not like the tariff plank of the platform of the last Republican national convention is followed by the statement that Mr. Sherman said the same thing. Mr. Blaine's friends are not disposed to make any issue with Mr. Sherman on the tariff question, and they are willing to let the matter rest where it is. The statement that Mr. Blaine does not like the tariff plank of the platform of the last Republican national convention is followed by the statement that Mr. Sherman said the same thing. Mr. Blaine's friends are not disposed to make any issue with Mr. Sherman on the tariff question, and they are willing to let the matter rest where it is.

"Honest" John and the Whisky Tax.

At the Commonwealth Club dinner George William Curtis delivered an orate address eulogizing Hancock reform and the mugwumps, and significantly describing John Sherman as "about the purest and ablest man in public life" at the present time. There are other illustrations in plenty which go to show that whatever Republican or mugwumpian antipathy there may be to Blaine is rapidly crystallizing into friendship for Sherman. The cool, calculating Ohio man is deemed the most available leader with which to stop the magnetic man from Maine if he is to be knocked out at all. Mr. Curtis and his friends feel decidedly uncomfortable. Not being allowed to boss the Democratic party they are pining to get back into the Republican ranks; but they cannot consistently go back or be taken back next year should Mr. Blaine be the standard-bearer. That is the mainspring of their sudden love for Sherman.

It is true that Mr. Sherman is "about the purest and ablest man in public life." It is a query which will by no means command a unanimous affirmative. The most serious mar on Mr. Sherman's record is that which he acquired near the close of the war when the heavy revenue tax was levied on whisky.

The act of Aug. 1, 1862, imposed a tax of only 20 cents a gallon on whisky. Toward the close of the war the need of increased revenue grew imperative, and by the act of June 30, 1864, the whisky tax was raised to $1.50, with a provision that it should be $2 per gallon on and after Jan. 1, 1865. Congressman John Sherman voted for the bill, and he was charged with having quietly organized a big whisky syndicate to corner every gallon that could be secured. Many persons made fortunes at that time by taking whisky out of bond while the passage of the proposed law was yet in doubt, but to Mr. Sherman is ascribed the unenviable distinction of deliberately organizing a whisky pool and then voting for a law that his voice and influence in Congress might lend success to his big speculation.

Was not that a far more discreditable transaction than any decision given in favor of Little Rock by Speaker Blaine? And can our mugwump friends strain at the gnat while they swallow the camel?—*New York Graphic.*

New York's Anti-Saloon Republicans.

The character of the men who spoke at the meeting of the Anti-Saloon Republicans in New York the other day shows clearly enough that the movement is one which is not intended to injure the saloon as much as it is to assist the Republican party. It is the result of conviction on the part of certain all-round party men that the saloon influence is too rampant in politics and must be restrained, but it does not contemplate any action which will hurt the saloon for the benefit of any other interest.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, of this State, who has long been known as one of the most conservative Blaine men of New York, is reported to be charged his shoulder to the wheel for the movement. With this combination of well-to-do, conservative men, the protection Democrats can only reach a basis of settlement by pooling their differences and evolving some sort of a compromise. If the should fail a fall will be prepared at the Treasury supposed to strike between these conflicting interests.

Secretary Fairchild is very decided in his advocacy of reduction of revenue from customs. He thinks a necessary waste for some action of this kind, or will do so soon. The accumulation of surplus will now go on steadily, and will lead to formal action on his part before the Cabinet as soon as the first indications manifest themselves in the monetary operations of the people. The theory of reduction will be in placing raw materials, like iron and wool, on the free list, and reduction of rates on certain manufactures. There is an idea, notwithstanding the ruinous importations at present rates, that certain manufactures of iron and steel can stand a reduction. Members of the administration believe there is a point at which modifications of the tariff can be made without detriment to American industry."

Blaine's Campaign.

The holy alliance between Mr. Blaine and Rome appears to be working. Says a telegram from Baltimore: "Bermuda Post, G. A. R., and the drum-corps, in uniform, assisted at mass today in St. Bridget's Church, Canton. They were accompanied by the Howard Zouaves, also in uniform." At the church door they were received by the Knights of St. Aloysius—a branch of the church militant, apparently—and cheered by the congregation. Mass was celebrated by Father Jordan, who afterward preached a sermon in which he alluded to the performance as a breaking down of the barriers between the Roman Church and the G. A. R.

The correspondent adds: "This is the first time that a G. A. R. post has attended as a body, and in regimentals, a Roman church." The event would be more surprising if this were not also the first time an ambitious aspirant to the Presidency has entered into a holy alliance with Rome.—*Chicago Times.*

Keeping Very Still.

That politics it went enter into the deportments at Washington to any great extent nowadays is demonstrated by the recent experience of Orrin Elmer, who was one of the assistant Postmasters General under the Republican administration. He lately had occasion to visit Washington, and he called at the Postoffice Department to pay his respects to his successor. Of course he was asked to go the rounds of the department, and while doing so was astonished to find still on duty a Republican clerk whom he had appointed at the request of a Republican Senator.

"Bless me, Bill," said Gen. Elmer, rousing up to the clerk's desk, "you here still."

"Yes," said the clerk, "darned still."—*Boston Herald.*

Political Notes.

REPUBLICAN organs are wont to speak of "the insatiable hunger for spoils on the Democratic party," but can they tell us when and why the new administration has ever followed any other rule than that of appointing the best men to office? Is there any instance on record in which the Democratic President has ever appointed a man to office because he was a Democrat? Is there any instance on record in which the Democratic President has ever appointed a man to office because he was a Democrat? Is there any instance on record in which the Democratic President has ever appointed a man to office because he was a Democrat?

MR. BLAINE'S admiring newspaper organs predict that if he takes the stump in Great Britain he will strike terror to the hearts of the conservatives. If Mr. Blaine, in a private capacity, is able to terrify one of the strongest governments of Europe, why wouldn't it be a good idea to fit him up for an American navy?

A BLAINE paper, speaking of Mr. Garfield's determination to stay with the administration to its final moment, says: "The administration, for its part, has been very careful not to desert the tattooed man. It has condoned his offenses and hugged him to its bosom." A Blaine organ talking about a tattooed man is a spectacle full of interesting recollections and suggestions.

EX-SENATOR WARNER MILLER, of this State, who has long been known as one of the most conservative Blaine men of New York, is reported to be charged his shoulder to the wheel for the movement. With this combination of well-to-do, conservative men, the protection Democrats can only reach a basis of settlement by pooling their differences and evolving some sort of a compromise. If the should fail a fall will be prepared at the Treasury supposed to strike between these conflicting interests.

A BOSTON paper says: "Mr. Blaine is going to England. If he could only arrange with the Times to mob him." To be mobbed by the Times in England would no doubt be a big thing for Mr. Blaine politically, but a man who, in the interests of personal ambition, was willing to bring on a war between England and the United States as a means of securing a nomination would not be apt to be very popular with the people.

MR. HEWITT, the Democratic Mayor of New York, seems to be satisfied with reasons in his own justification of the offensive partisanship he displayed in the Democratic State Convention. Several New York mayors, for the most part, share the astonishing amount of indignation in newspaper quarters at the city. Mr. Hewitt has been especially [illegible] Mayor Grace, who [illegible] looks at affairs from a Republican standpoint. Mayor Hewitt appeared [illegible] Democratic Convention as the head of the Democracy, and [illegible] Mayor Grace [illegible] whether he spoke for Mayor Hewitt or not. [illegible] Mayor Hewitt [illegible] Democratic Convention [illegible] Democracy [illegible] Mayor Grace [illegible] Democracy [illegible] Democracy [illegible] Democracy

SATURDAY MORNING

At exactly 10 o'clock, we again invite our ladies to the

CLOAK ROOM!

THIS TIME IT WILL BE

PARASOLS

—AND—

Sun Umbrellas.

We have purchased 362 Parasols and Silk Umbrellas at an average of less than one-half. For instance, here is an elegant lace parasol. The price of it was $7; sale price, $3.59.

26 Inch Sun Umbrellas!

GOLD HANDLES.

The prices on these were $5 and $6; sale price $2.98. Lovely Parasols that were $5.25; sale price, $2.87. Umbrellas that were $3.50; sale price, $1.98. Some as low as 81c., 60c. and 75c.

No two Parasols alike. Be on hand in time.

ROOT and CO.

A Heart Worth Winning.

"And do you love me so devotedly, dear," he said, "that you will give up house and friends and all that makes your young life bright and happy to become my wife and go with me to the uttermost ends of the world, if necessary?"

"Yes, George," she whispered, softly, "when I am your wife your thoughts shall be my thoughts, your hopes my hopes, your religion my religion; and if you should want me to go to the uttermost ends of the world with you I will go, ah, so gladly, George. I do so love to travel."—*New York Sun.*

Home Made Mince Meat!

SARATOGA CHIP POTATOES
FINE FRESH CANDIES,
FINEST BUNCH RAISINS,
NEW NUTS,
CANNED ASPARAGUS,
GOTHA TRAFFLE SAUSAGE,
PLUM PUDDING,
COOKING WINES.

Pyke's Grocery,

80 Calhoun Street.

Aug. 16-tf

It is "Bear" nonsense to suffer with heat.

GO TO GELLER'S
ICE CREAM PARLORS
and cool off. Ice cream made of pure rich cream. Sherbets made of the juices of fresh fruits. Refreshments of all kinds. Fine cakes and confectionery. Ice cream and sherbets delivered to all parts of the city. Telephone No. 163.
May 18-tf. W. F. GELLER.

HEADQUARTERS

For the leading styles in Gents' Furnishing Goods and the largest assortment of Gents' Underwear.

FITCH, MEYER & COMPANY,
84 CALHOUN STREET.

We are showing 100 new styles and patterns of m—'s and boys'

Keep Kool Koats

from 25c. to $2. Follow the "Krowd" and you will see who is doing the "Klothing" of Northern Indiana.

SAM, PETE & MAX,

Equipment Clothiers.

Daily Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1887.

THE CITY NEWS.

Mr. Will McKinnis and his bride are at Chhicago.

The Northern Indiana Editorial association meets at Warsaw next week.

The great Orphan's fair will begin one week from to-night at Library hall.

The Catholic Knights will hold a meeting at Library Hall to-morrow afternoon.

Miss Bessie Hedekin, of West Wayne street, has returned from a pleasant visit with friends in Pennsylvania.

The eighth annual session of Island Park Assembly will be held at Rome City, July 26th to August 6th.

The Association of Ex-union Prisoners of War of Northeastern Indiana will meet at Fort Wayne, June 15th.

The Twentieth Indiana Volunteer association will hold its next re-union at Battle Grounds, Thursday, Sept. 1.

Mrs. C. E. Barnard, of Jackson, Michigan, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. F. Wing, of 151 East Berry street.

The shooting of an abandoned gas well at Connersville developed a fifteen foot flame. This is a pointer for Fort Wayne.

Mr. John Brahs, a very agreeable gentleman, is managing the railroad eating house in the absence of Mr. Will McKinnis.

A meeting of the American Medical association will be held in Chicago next Tuesday. Many physicians from Fort Wayne will attend.

They are having a controversy about lime stone at Huntington and the great quarries of Lillie & Musson, of this city, are brought into prominence.

Phillip Poellinger, aged thirty-five years, died last night at his home, three miles west on the Roby gravel road. He has numerous relatives in this city.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* gives an amusing account of how General Manager Talmage, of the Wabash, was obliged to pay his fare from Buffalo to Toledo on a recent trip.

Col. Sam R. Sweet, general freight agent of the Lake Erie and Western road, is in the city to visit his family. Colonel Sweet's headquarters are at Indianapolis, but Fort Wayne is his home.

Frank G. Carpenter, in the July *American Magazine*, will describe the amusing difficulties in regard to costume with which our representatives abroad have to contend when they take part in courtly ceremonies.

Lottie Ehrman, the bright five-year-old daughter of Mr. Coleman Ehrman, of East Main street, died yesterday afternoon of membranous croup. The funeral occurs Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the St. Mary's chapel.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. will meet next Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30, standard time, to complete arrangements for the entertainment and ice cream social to be given next Thursday evening.

The funeral of the late Samuel Shryock occurred this afternoon and was largely attended. His pall bearers were John Spice, Dr. C. S. Smith, George W. Brackenridge, George W. Ames, H. H. Bomler and Chester Scarlet.

The United States internal revenue collections of the second division, eleventh district, for the month of May are as follows: On manufactured cigars and tobacco, $1,995.50; beer, $2,498.90; total $4,494.35, exceeding those of the same month last year, $1,056.29.

The governor and state officers are spending all their spare time in discussing the state's financial affairs, with a view of getting through the next two years without calling an extra session of the legislature. It is to be hoped that they will succeed in this laudable undertaking.

South Bend telephone subscribers held a rousing meeting a few evenings ago and agreed not to use the toll system, which the Central Union company want to substitute for the service. The South Benders are negotiating for the Cushman phone, which is already being put in at Laporte and will be sorry.

Notice is hereby given that tickets of admission to the graduating exercises at the Temple, on Friday evening, June 10th, to a very limited number, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on Monday, June 6th.

JNO. H. IRWIN,
Supt. Fort Wayne School.

Marshal Dick Myer and a posse of the day police made a raid on tramps near the east stock yards. They were rewarded beyond anticipation because the marshal found in a stable up there, Wm. Stegmeyer, a young thief who is under indictment for stealing tools from the Bass Foundry and Machine works.

The circuit court jury came in yesterday with a verdict for $2,500 for John Bates, who lost his right arm and leg while serving the Grand Rapids road as a brakeman. Bates compromised once, he says, for $600 and a life situation on the road. The company did not consent to the situation stipulation, hence the suit.

Use Jersey Coffee.

Drink Jersey coffee and get fat.

The children all cry for Jersey coffee.

This was quarterly pension payment day.

County Treasurer-elect Isaac Mowrer is in the city.

Mr. Sam Wolf has resumed his place in the postoffice.

Wm. Bickford and Cora A. Small have been licensed to wed.

In every package of Jersey coffee there is a beautiful picture card.

Christian F. Grevs and Amelia Schoenbeck have been licensed to wed.

Frank Rose was acquitted of the of the charge of provoke on Mrs. Jacobs.

Mrs. George R. Hench, of East Wayne street, is visiting friends at Huntington, Ind.

If you want to buy a fine coffee, buy Jersey coffee. It is the best in the market.

Hon. Wm. Fleming has returned from a business trip into his timber lands in Tennessee.

Henry A. Grotheldman, the contractor, has taken out patent papers on a bean cutter.

H. B. Ayres will remove his drug store from Broadway to Hanna street on or about the 8th of June.

Fred Gerding sues Henry Anderson for possession of real estate and $100 damages. Bell & Morris are his attorneys.

If you want to get the worth of your money, buy Jersey coffee. It is the best and cleanest package coffee in the market.

Mrs. O. E. Bradway is at Chicago in attendance upon her daughter, who is lying very low with inflammatory rheumatism.

Mr. Geo. H. Loesch, of this city, is third vice-president of the State Pharmaceutical association, which convenes at Richmond next week.

The Methodist excursion consisting of the Methodist Episcopal churches and Sunday schools of the city, go to Rome City, Tuesday, June 21.

Charles Mueller, a farmer in Adams township, had the middle finger of his right hand torn from its socket yesterday, while loading hay.

Wm. Yergens & Wm. Ranke sue Francis Fitzgerald et al. for $100 and to recover real estate. W. J. Colerick is counsel for the claimants.

The Nickel Plate yards in this city are being cleaned up, and Monday gravel drives will be made along the tracks from Harrison to Barr streets.

Marshal Meyer took four boys to the Catholic Orphan asylum at Lafayette. Their mother, Mrs. John Morris, is in jail for being intimate with a neighbor.

An apprentice at Geo. H. Loesch's drug store accidentally set a barrel of alcohol on fire yesterday, but shut off the flow in time to avert a serious fire.

John C. Oswald and Theodore Bastings sue Wm. Ulrich and the Standard Life Insurance Co. for $1,000 on attachment and garnishment. Randall & Veney are attorneys for the claimants.

A runaway horse stirred things on East Washington street yesterday. The animal knocked Mrs. Reese in the gutter and ran over a ten-year-old daughter of Thomas Ryan, injuring both severely.

Just published, the beautiful waltz song, "When the Lilacs Bloom Again," and the ballad, "She Kissed Me at the Door," can now be obtained at the music store of Dawson & Karn, 80 Calhoun street.

Tickets for the men's meeting at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon can be secured free of charge at any of the book stores, at the R. R. Y. M. C. A. rooms or at Woodworth's or Klinkenberg & Detzer's drug store.

Mrs. Wm. Tietker, wife of a Washington township farmer, died last night from the effects of fright occasioned by the recent thunder storm. A flash of lightning came so near her that she raptured a blood vessel.

The roan mare stolen from John Peugnot, of New Haven, Thursday night was found loose on the commons east of the city by ex-Constable Cruse. The buggy and harness are still missing but may not be far away.

Hon. and Mrs. Andy Ellison are expected in the city in a few days to permanently reside with their son, Mr. T. E. Ellison. Mr. and Mrs. Ellison were long citizens of Lagrange, Ind., but of late have resided at Georgetown, Ky.

Councilman Butterbender's delivery horse fell into a sewer on Kansas street yesterday and disabled itself for life. Mr. Butterbender was notified but cruelly let the poor animal lie in the ditch suffering until 10 o'clock this morning.

Senator John Sherman passed through the city last night on the Pittsburg limited express, en route to his home at Mansfield, Ohio. The statesman went by unhonored, but he possibly revealed the reception accorded his rival, Mr. Blaine, once upon a time.

Contractor Chubbuck is in the city, and to day began getting out timber for the new gas wells to be sunk by the new Natural Gas and Pipe Line company on the H. C. Paul farm, west of the city. The machinery will come Monday and a week from that day the drill will be in motion.

The funeral of the late Wm. Wilkins, the Broadway butcher, will be a very imposing affair. It will occur from the residence, 220 West Jefferson street, at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The procession will be headed by the City band, leading the Butcher's association, which will be escorted by the Fort Archibal circle. Spetgel's band will lead Pownix lodge K. of P. and Harmony lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F. will take part in the procession. Englewood Temple and Anglaize Temple have been invited to attend. Mr. Wilkins' life was insured for $2,500.

A farmer named Bailey, a son-in-law of Trustee Baker, of Monroe township, went to Monroe, a village on the eastern border of this county yesterday, and at the store kept by Morgan & Clem Bailey, had a controversy with Dr. J. D. Morgan about the price of nails. He spoke harshly to the doctor and hot words followed in the course of which the doctor cut Bailey's left arm almost its full length and then inflicted a wound on his body. Dr. W. H. Myers attended the injured man and says he will get along all right. Dr. Morgan is well known in this city and is regarded as a man who will not quarrel without much provocation.

THE HIGH SCHOOL ANNUAL.

The Commencement Family Anticipated—The Correct Program.

At the Temple opera house next Friday evening, June 10, occurs the twenty-third annual commencement of the Fort Wayne Central Grammar school. The event is always looked forward to with much pride and the approaching close will be no exception to the rule. Admission is by ticket and Dr. J. S. Irvin, the superintendent, will attend to their distribution. THE SENTINEL gives below the correct program and list of graduates:

PROGRAM.

"Corruption Wins Not More Than Honesty."
Prayer.....Rev. D. S. Kennedy
Music—"The Skies Resound," Beethoven
Salutatories, with Oration—The Power of the Roman Tribune.....Willie O. Cromwell
The Prodigality of Nature.....Daniel E. Bricker
Natural Gas.....Edward F. Biddle
Catalina and Aurelia—Rec.....Adah M. Heller
Music—"The River's Message,".....A. Braun
The Science of the Future.....Geo. Herbert Rowe
Music as a Factor in Education.....Josephine Carter
Character of Cardinal Wolsey.....Mary J. Leonard
The Cost of Liberty.....Harry W. Stirk
Music—"The Happy Peasants,".....Behrmann
Conversation as a Lost Art.....Grace M. Waldo
Earth's Battle Fields.....Maggie H. Powers
The Young Man in American Politics.....Albert Z. Foster
Flying Jim's Last Leap, Rec.....Mary W. Brokaw
Music—"The Nightingale".....Eichberg
A Nation's Wealth.....Eda L. Maier
The World's Debt to Thomas Jefferson.....Robert H. Robertson
Class Recitation.....Anna P. Brewer, Lida Bowsker, Kittie C. Fowler, Mary Carll, Elizabeth B. Mitchell, Martha M. Clark, Kittie M. Remmert, Emma H. Ersig, Matilda A. Viberg, Sadie Foster, Henrietta M. Winbaugh
Oration, with Valedictories—Mental Dissipation.....Harry O. Wise
Music—"Unfold Ye Portals".....Gounod
Address to the Class.....Chester T. Lane, A. B
Conferring Diplomas.....
Benediction.....Rev. D. S. Kennedy

GRADUATES.

Post Graduates—Grace Jackson, classical. Kate Chapin, Latin.

Classical Course—Albert Zalesikie Foster, Robert Strowan Robertson, Grace Margaret Waldo, Harry Oliver Wise.

Latin Course—William Primrose Bidwell, Daniel Edwin Bricker, Mary Carll, Willie Oliver Cromwell, Sadie Foster, Adah Mathilda Heller, Mary Josephine Leonard, Eda Lilian Maier, Elizabeth B. Mitchell, Louise Robertson, Harry Wilson Stirk, Matilda Agnes Viberg, Henrietta May Winbaugh.

Scientific Course—Edward Frederick Biddle, Lida Elizabeth Bowsker, Anna Phebe Brewer, Mary Martha Brokaw, Josephine Carter, Martha Marcella Clark, Emma Henrietta Ersig, Kittie Caroline Fowler, Eglert Curtice Gds, Maggie Hounkom Powers, Kittie Marie Remmert, George Herbert Rowe.

A Wawaka correspondent of the Kendallville *News* says: "Rev. Nash, of Fort Wayne, was in town a couple of days last week working in the interest of the White Bronze Monument company and also an Old Folks' Insurance company. We can't say what business success the gentleman met with, but know that he met a host of old acquaintances while in our midst.

Parasols! Parasols!

We have a large stock to select from and our prices are lower than the lowest.

26 inch silk umbrellas at $1.75, would be good value at $2 25.

28 inch silk umbrella, gold handle at $2.75, worth $3.50.

Lace parasols we have from $1.75 up.

STEWART & HAHN,
2t The Boston Store.

Take your winter clothing, furs, etc. to Paul Baumann, 51 East Main street, who will store them away for you until fall at a reasonable price. 28-2t

A CYCLONE OF LIBERALITY.

Gratefully Recognized by the Public—Key West we Have Come Since May 10.

Presented: A. L. Sheppard, 152 Fairfield avenue, with a $45 Singer sewing machine.

Superintendent Geo. F Foltz, 222 West Wayne street, with a fine Gendron Bicycle, worth $35.00.

Jno. Rack, 123 East DeWald street; Henry Wefel, corner Schick and Erie streets; Eugene Van Meter, Hunterstown; A. W. Pierce, 156 Greely street; Alvin Hall, Milan township; F. J. Sommers, Poe P. O., Allen county; F. Franke, Lafayette street; W. M. Stewart, Georgetown, P. O.; Jno. Ake, Poe P. O.; Mrs. J. E. Miller, 339 Hanna street; Professor Jno. Rettig, Reform Orphan Asylum; M. A. Derbyshire, St. Joe township, each with one of America's Best Cakes.

Charles Muldoon, Marion township; Henry Figel, Washington township; H. G. Hoevel, Adams township; John Lee, 6 Kansas street; Martin Trunal, New Haven, Adams township; Jno. Orff, 313 W. Washington street; Benj. Grover, New Haven; Chas. Stahl, corner Division and DeWald streets; Ed. Keever, Wells street; Jas. McLean, Maumee avenue, each with a superb dinner caster.

Wm. Voelde, New Haven; Charles Mitchell, 39 W. Lewis street, each with a set of Rodgers' silver knives.

Geo. Motz, 30 2d street; A. Thevenet, 106 Creighton avenue; Geo. Kaaneer, Leo, Ind., each with a half barrel custom flour.

Anson Miller, Milan township, with a dozen silver spoons.

Henry Tilberry, Maysville road; Mrs. P. Kline, Fourth street; W. E. Davidson, Cowan, Ind., each with a beautiful fruit epergne.

Conrad Fey, 55 W. Wayne street, with a choice ham.

If you are looking for the best stock of clothing in the state, at honest prices, visit the Bosses,

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Election Notice.

The members of the First Baptist church will meet Monday evening at 7:30 in the lecture room of the church to elect three trustees.

W. S. HARDESTY,
Church clerk.

THE Emperor of Japan has been making a tour of the chief cities of his kingdom. At Osaka the authorities presented him with a handsomely engrossed copy of the census of the inhabitants of the city, one of its interesting features being that out of 314,000 people 715 were over 80 years of age.

AN 8-year-old boy, while flying a kite near Maidenstone, England, stepped backward into a quarry forty feet deep, and the passers-by expected to see him dashed to death. But the string of the kite was around his waist at the time, and the kite, acting as a parachute, so broke the violence of his descent that he was only slightly bruised.

SOLID AND WARRANTED!

Ladies' Kid Button Shoes..... $2 00

Men's Button and Congress..... $1 75

Working Shoes in all grades, excepting shoddy, at

THE HOOSIER SHOE STORE,

No. 52 Calhoun Street,

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, - - - - IND.

MARVELOUS, MORAL, RENOWNED AND TRIUMPHANT!

THE ONLY VAST, OVERSHADOWING

AMUSEMENT TREASURY OF THE UNIVERSE!

TWO MAGNIFICENT, FAULTLESS PERFORMANCES AT

Fort Wayne, Thursday, June 16.

Will Also Exhibit at LOGANSPORT FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

NOTE—The arrangements of the American Showmen's Pooled League will prevent any other circus from visiting Allen county this season. (Editor.)

SELLS BROTHERS'

Real Roman Hippodrome—Great 3-Ring Circus!

ENORMOUS UNITED SHOWS!

5-CONTINENT MENAGERIE—
—INDIAN VILLAGE AND MUSEUM!

Grand Firemen's Tournament and Pawnee Bill's Historical "Wild West."

Notably and Gloriously Reinforced This This Season With

PAWNEE BILL'S

World-eminent Rocky Mountain and Prairie Exhibition; Stupendous revival of the Hippodrome Carnivals of Ancient Greece and Rome; 60 minutes of Circus with 300 Meteoric Performers; 30 minutes of Gladiatorial and Firemen's Contests; 30 minutes of Hippodrome Races, with professional jockeys and 60 Thoroughbreds; 30 minutes of "Wild West," with Pawnee Bill and 100 Scouts, Cowboys, Indians and Vaqueros; 30 minutes for the museum, with 1,000 marvelous animate and inanimate Curios; 30 minutes for the Menagerie, with 500 specimens. Greatest gathering since Noah's day.

3 1-2 Hours of Dazzling, Fascinating Entertainment!

Impressive Spectacular Equestrian Drama of Days and Deeds Wild Beasts—the only complete and perfect exposition of Natural History ever seen on the Continent. Greatest, grandest, most famous and best trained troupe of Elephants on American soil—including the Colossal "Big Ajax," the Alpha of the whole living world for his race. Skill, the Basketing, Prize Giant Elephant Queen, and the only baby Elephant this side of the ocean! *Ten times the Most Popular and Non-Brought Spectacular Street Parade Ever Seen in Any Age or Country—Unapproachable and Indescribable! Forming in Grand Review Before Theatres Multitudes AT 10 A. M. DAILY.*

Usual Popular Prices of Admission.—Performances at Customary Hours.

Special Cheap, Round Trip Excursions on All Railroads. See Station Agents for Particulars.

RECOGNIZED FACT!

THAT

THE JACOBS SHOE STORE!

—CARRIES THE—

MOST EXTENSIVE, RELIABLE LINE

—OF—

SHOES AND SLIPPERS!

At the Lowest Prices. Call and Convince Yourself.

NO. 17 CALHOUN, STREET, FORT WAYNE.

FANS!

A Bargain in Cloth Fans with Black Walnut Handles, two sizes,

6c.

Another 25 doz. stamped Pillow Shams, ready for working. Although they are worth more, we will sell them at the old price,

25c.

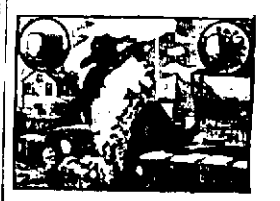
Globe Warehouse

58 Calhoun Street.

Among the baptismal names found in the list of the Fiftieth Congress are John, Hilary, Adonijram, Knute, Cheambusco, Beriah, and Welty. In surnames the trades are well represented. There is a Baker, a Fisher, a Weaver, a Cooper, a Mason, a Glover, a Hunter, a Miller, a Brewer, a Granger, a Taylor, a Turner, and a Sawyer. For the first time in years there is no Robinson in Congress. The colors represented are White, Gray, and Brown. There is only one Hogg among the members.

SEE HERE!

Something New for the Bed.



TRADE MARK.

ROSS' LILY WHITE COTTON MATTRESS.

THE ROSS MATTRESS!

Is made of Pure Lily White Cotton. Warranted Sweet and Clean. The Best Mattress made. For sale only by

Peter's Box & Lumber Co.,

Nos. 19 & 21 West Main St.

WANTED.

WANTED—To rent, a small house or part of a house convenient for a family of two. Central location preferred. Address, 526, A. F. O. box 984.

WANTED—By manufacturer, good reliable lady agents, to every county to sell the best selling ladies article ever offered. Large commissions. Sample outfit sent on receipt of 50c. Address, WM ELLIS, Decatur, Ills.

WANTED—General agent to handle Wilson's Handy copper plate map of the United States, Mexico, Cuba and Central America. E. W. SMITH & Co., 20 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 9-2m.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR SALE—After October 1st, 1887, the Laurent property. Now 79 and 81 Barr street. Enquire of W. P. Brown. June 2 3m.

MEAT DOWN!

Rolling Meat	8c per lb
Roasts	8 to 9c per lb
Steaks	10c per lb
Sausage	10c per lb
Hams	12½ per lb
Lard, Veal and Bacon, etc., at cotton prices	

at

HALLER'S MEAT MARKET.

208 South Calhoun street. jeod&w-tf

LADIES

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home, with

PEERLESS DYES.

They will do everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c a package; 45 colors. They have no equals. For rich tints, brightness, amount in package of coloring matter, or non-fading qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by Thieme & Orme, druggists and chemists, 9 Calhoun st., and J. Nordhoff, druggist and apothecary, 74 Calhoun st.